16 MAY 1934

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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXII NO. 115 BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1934 FOURTEEN PAGES

India League's "No" To Sir Samuel Hoare

PROTEST AGAINST REFUSAL TO MEET DEPUTATION

Memorandum On Reforms Proposals

LEAVE FEDERATION QUESTION TO CONSTITUMENT ASSEMBLY

MADRAS, May 15.

The London correspondent of the "Hindu" cables that the Executive of the India League has declined Sir Samuel Hoare's suggestion that it should submit its views on the Indian problems in writing.

The League has resolved to protest against the Secretary of State's refusal to meet a deputation.

A memorandum signed by Messrs. Lansbury, Grenfell, Laski Burtrand Russel and others advocating a Constituent Assembly has been prepared by the League.

The memorandum counsels acceptance of the present communal distribution and suggests the adoption of the Lothian Franchise despite the defects, provided the disabilities it imposes on women are removed.

The memorandum further says that the Federation question should be left to the Constituent Assembly which should appoint delegates to negotiate with the Imperial Government. This procedure does not conflict with Parliament's Sovereignty and has the sanction of precedence in the case of the Australian States. —United Press.

SAVED FROM GALLOWS

Three Men Acquitted Of Murder Charge In Criminal Appeal

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, May 15.

For the third time only since the British Court of Criminal Appeal was constituted in 1908, the conviction was quashed in the case of men condemned to death on a murder charge. Three accused, Ansell, Ross and Martin were found guilty at Old Bailey, murdering an old lady at Croydon while engaged in a robbery. Martin arranged the robbery and in a statement read at the trial, while inculpating others, asserted that he only kept a watch outside the house and neve anticipated serious violence.

The Lord Chief Justice dismissed Martin's appeal, but said that the only direct evidence against the others was contained in Martin's insufficiently corroborated statement. The Old Bailey Judge by what seemed to be a obviously a momentary slip treated as corroboration matter inadmissible as evidence against them. Ansell and Ross were therefore, set free.

INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT AMENDMENT

SIMLA, May 15.

The Liner Olmpic has wirelessed that the Government of India have decided to take early steps to amend the Indian Companies Act with a view to remove some of its defects which came to notice in the actual working of the present Act.

It is further understood that a small Expert Committee will shortly be appointed for which money has been sanctioned by the Finance Department to do preliminary work.—United Press.

LINER COLLIDES WITH LIGHTSHIP

(Special Cable.)

NEW YORK, May 15.

The Liner Olypic has wirelessed that she has sunk the lightship stationed at Nantucket Island and is now engaged in rescuing the crew. The collision occurred in numbered six officers and tenmen. dense fog. The lightship crew No further details are avalable.

SHOPS GUTTED IN MONGHYR

All Attempt To Put Out Fire Proves Of No Avail

(From Our Correspondent)

PATNA, May 15.

Seven grocers' shops have been gutted completely and property worth Rs. 15,000 was reduced to ashes as a result of a serious fire which broke out in the Nimtollah Mohalla of Monghyr on the afternoon of the 14th. All efforts at extinguishing the flames proved ineffective, kerosene oil in the shops having caught fire. A portion of the old Thana building was also burnt down. The misery of the victims is indescribable, they having already lost all that they had in the recent earthquake in which they lost their sons, near relations and other valuables.

C. R. IN PATNA

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, May 15.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar is expected to-morrow in connection with the forthcoming meeting of the A.I.C.C. Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, who arrived some days earlier, is staying at the Guest House of the Bihar Central Relief Committee.

CENTRAL RELIEF FUND

(From Our Correspondent)

PATNA, May 15.

The total collections to the Central Relief Committee Funds amount to Rs. 25,866,766 and odds.

MUSLIMS BEAT PARSI YOUNG MEN

Scrappy Play In Madras Hockey Tourney

MADRAS, May 15.

The Muslim United Club qualified for the finals by defeating the Parsi Young Men's Association by 3 goals to 1 in the South Indian Athletic Association Hockey Tournament. Play was scrappy all through and there was no combination on either side. At the interval Muslims were leading by 2 goals to 0 and in the second half Muslims added another goal but towards the end the Parsis reduced the margin by one goal. —A.P.

POLICE FIRE ON MINERS

Attack On Colliery Manager's Officers Leads To Riot

TWO PERSONS KILLED

SERAMPORE, May 15.

Two persons were killed yesterday as a result of police firing due to rioting at the office of the Colliery Manager of East Indian Railway Coal Field, Giridhi.

It is reported that last morning there was a rioting at the office of the Colliery Manager, Serampore, when the rioters attacked the office and burnt the motor cars.

The situation growing worse, the police had to open fire to disperse the mob with the result that two rioters were killed. The situation is now normal.—United Press.

It appears that the trouble was the outcome of reduction of wages. The colliery employs 900 coolies.—A.P.

STATUTORY BOARD FOR RAILWAYS

SIMLA, May 15.

The United Press understands that the Government of India are now busy drafting the Indian Railways Bill for the constitution of a Statutory Board which they intend to introduce at the July session of the Assembly. The Bill will be framed on the lines recommended by the London Committee.—United Press.

BOLIVIA'S THREAT TO PARAGUAY

Bombardment Of Capital Of "Crime Against Civilization" Doesn't Stop

GENEVA, May 15.

A remarkable threat to bomb Paraguayan capital, Asuncion was made by the Bolivian Foreign Minister in a message to the League of Nations from Lapaz. He says learned from reliable sources that the Bolivian prisoners, including officers of high rank, on the pretext of Bolivian air bombardment of Chaco posts, were obliged to draw lots to decide which of them would be shot, should the question arise. He also says that it was reported that the prisoners' rations had been reduced and they were not allowed to write home. He adds that should these "crimes against civilisation" be officially confirmed, the Bolivian aircraft will bomb Asuncion.

Meanwhile discussion of the Chaco dispute which was to have been held at a public meeting of the Council this morning has been unexpectedly postponed till Thursday.—Reuter's Special.

BENGAL PRISONERS FOR ANDAMANS

Fresh Batch Sent From Alipore Jail

CALCUTTA, May 15.

A fresh batch of Bengalee political prisoners has been sent from Alipore Central Jail to the Andamans.—United Press.

Bengal Representatives On A.I.C.C.

Mahmud Decides Tangle By Upholding 1931 List

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, May 15.

After discussions with the representatives of the two groups from Bengal, Dr. Syed Mahmud has decided that the elections to the A.I.C.C held in March 1930 will be held valid and the members so elected who attended the A.I.C.C meetings at Karachi and Bombay will represent Bengal at the meeting of the A.I.C.C to be held here on 18th and 19th instant.

Dr. Mahmud has been taken ill having developed fever.

PATNA, May 15.

Dr. Syed Mahmud, General Secretary of the A.I.C.C., after hearing that Messrs. Rajkumar Chakrabarty and Dhiresh Chakrabarty were representing Dr. B. C. Roy's and Mr. J. C. Gupta's parties respectively gave his decision on the Bengal tangle to the effect that the invitations already sent to the present A.I.C.C. members of Bengal whose names appeared in the A.I.C.C. office list of 1931 should stand.

VACANCIES.

Regarding the filling up of the vacancies, it is understood, he regretted his inability to do anything in the matter as there was no competent body to do the same, the B.P.C.C. having been declared illegal.

On the representation of Mr. Dhiresh Chakrabarty Dr. Mahmud consented to issue invitations for the A.I.C.C. to some leaders of Mr. Gupta's group subject to the condition that they could only take part in the meeting provided the president of the meeting allowed them to do so.—United Press.

PROBLEM OF TERRORISM

All Parties' Conference Suggestion To Combat Menace

RAMNAD, May 14.

The most distressing factor of Indian politics to-day is the terrorist movement in Bengal, said Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu, in a press interview on the recent attempt on the life of the Bengal Governor. He suggests the holding of a special conference of the leaders of all parties to consider the terrorist problem, adding that if something definite is not done in time, the movement will gain strength, thus menacing even the lives of great Indian political leaders.—A. P.

Beginning Of A New Chapter

Main Issues Before A. I. C. C.

INTEGRITY OF CONGRESS MUST BE MAINTAINED

Swarajist Programme V. Socialist Programme

(CONTRIBUTED.)

All eyes are now turned towards Patna where two great events of momentous nature are being staged, events that may change the whole phase of Indian politics. Behind the two great events are two mighty forces, the forces of radical change on the hand and those of immediate demonstrative success without sufficient motive sustenance to carry that success to the final stage of consolidation. Still both are so necessary at this most critical stage in the history of India when her whole future seems to be in the melting pot, when between the lips of every patriotic Indian lurks the significant phrase 'Quo Vadis"? To this question the all-India Congress Socialist Conference which meets on Thursday and the all-India Congress Committee which meets on the following two days will have to give a definite answer. The issues are so clear-cut to-day that they cannot be explained away by either sloppy sentimentalism or vague generalisation. They will have to be faced, but faced boldly, dispassionately, in an impersonal manner and in the light of the experiences of the past four years of struggle and the causes that led to failure.

THE SOCIALISTS.

The Socialist Conference is the first organised and synthetic move to gather together the radical elements inside the Congress, elements that remained scattered in the hope that the National Congress was sufficiently dynamic to adjust its programmes, policies and tactics to the exigencies of the changing circumstances.

The Congress Socialists, all soldiers who have been in the firing line during the past three years, who never spared themselves any suffering or sacrifice that was demanded of them and who are inspired by the sole objective of the complete liberation of the motherland and the end of all exploitation began to realise the loose fabric of the thread in the Congress programme and method and the futility of a struggle that is not broad-based and capable of automatic development according to the needs of particular situation. They have come to realise that the task is stupendous and required the effective application of the dynamics of economics as basis of successful political struggle. They have come to realise that the exploited masses are the mainstay of any mass action. They have realised that, while words sometimes worked miracles, such miracles were superficial and cannot abide. Consideration of all these and other factors which emerge from a scientific analysis of the dynamics of the situation has lead them to the inevitable conclusion that there should be a radical departure from the methods hitherto pursued for the achievement of complete freedom, both political and economic. Hence the Patna Conference, and the large amount of support and interest that the Congress Socialists have received from all parts of the country justify the soundness of their appraisal of the situation and the needs of the future.

THE SWARAJISTS.

On the other hand are the Swarajists. Some of the names associated with this new move are worthy of great respect. There is no greater patriot, none more eager for the attainment of freedom, none more sincere and honest in intentions and motives than Dr. Mukhtar Ahmed Ansari, the President of the Swaraj Party. The fervent appeals he has issued to the country bring into broad relief the pangs of an anguished soul and will not fail to evoke a responsive note. He has the support of Mahatma Gandhi, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Chakravarti Rajagopalachari, Jamnalal Bajaj and a host of others whose names are to be conjured with. To question the sincerity of purpose of the leaders of the Swaraj Party is to betray a petty-fogging mentality and an obsession of a deplorable complex. But the rejection of the White Paper and the repeal of repressive laws are objectives which will hardly harness mass enthusiasm. The too great an anxiety to compromise with the forces that have proved to be the deadweight on Indian political and economic advance is hardly born out of the realities of past experience. The concentration on mere legislative activity without dynamic organisational work among the masses, the peasants and workers, removes any effect that parliamentary propaganda may otherwise possess. The emphasis put on the importance attached to negligible fraction of the population,—the enfranchised few,—as the arbiters of national opinion only demonstrates the circumscribed vision of the Swaraj Party. The way in which the basic idea of the National constituent Assembly is being approached is to caricature that organ of the people's will. Look at the Swaraj Party's programme from the point of view of the fundamental tasks of the national struggle, and you realise how great a fall from the heights of

(Continued on Page 9.)

VICEROY LEAVES FOR ENGLAND

NEW DELHI, May 15.

Imperial airways Astrea which arrived here from Calcutta at noon to-day left at three in the afternoon with Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon and with 886 pounds of mails. Besides Their Excellencies the following were passengers:—

Miss Gawbert, Captain Beattie, Captain Freeman Thomas and W. P. Bush from Singapore to London.—A. P.

VICEROY BIDS GOOD BYE

NEW DELHI, May 15.

Prior to boarding Astrea, Lord and Lady Willingdon took leave of a large number of officials, friends and local citizens who had gone to the aerodrome to bid them 'bon vayage.' Their Excellencies bade good-bye to every one.

Among those present at the aerodrome to see Their Excellencies off were Sir George Stanley,, Acting Viceroy, and Lady Stanley, Mr. Crosthwaite, Chief Commissioner, Mr. Tymms Director of Civil Aviation, Raja Chiranjit Singh, Sir Mohd. Yakub and Mr. F. T. Jones, President of New Delhi Municipality.

When the plane left a strong headwind was blowing, but it was expected to stop towards the evening. After staying overnight at Jodhpur, Their Excellencies will leave there in the morning for Karachi from where they leave the same afternoon.

His Excellency, Sir George Stanley and Lady Stanley, accompanied by Private Secretary, Mr. Fraser Tytler, leave to-night for Simla. Sir George Stanley will take over charge of office by telegram as soon as Lord Willingdon leaves Karachi.—A. P.

ARRIVAL IN JODHPUR

NEW DELHI, May 15.

A telephone message received at civil aerodrome states that Imperial Airways plane "Astrea" carrying Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon reached Jodhpur at 6-20 p.m. On alighting Their Excellencies were received by H.H. The Maharaja of Jodhpur and State officials.—A.P.

TO ADDRESS ASSEMBLY AFTER RETURN

SIMLA, May 15.

The "Associated Press" learns that Lord Willingdon on his return from England will address the members of the Assembly prior to the close of the Simla Session.—A.P.

1st Prize Rs. 500

2nd Prize Rs. 200

TO-DAY
16th MAY
is the last day to send entries for our popular
"WHAT DO THEY REQUIRE"
COMPETITION
local entries will be received in the office till
6-30 p. m.

3rd Prize Rs. 100

Consolation Prizes Rs. 200

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

1. PERSONAL.

Will any kind person give a lady of good address, urgent help, returnable. Details given. Box No. 2390, "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted for Overseas and Bombay—Stenographers, Qualified and Competent Accountants, Sub-Assistant Surgeons, Compounders, Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, Permanent Way Inspectors, Yard Foremen and Erectors. Apply to P. Dubash & Co., Recruiting Contractors, 285, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay. (2395).

Applications with testimonials stating age, experience and minimum salary expected, are invited for the posts of (1) Professor (or Lecturer) of English, (2) Professor (or Lecturer) of History and Economics, (3) Professor (or Lecturer) of Persian and Urdu, and (4) Demonstrator in Physics for the M.T.B. College, Surat; they should reach the Principal on or before 5th June. At least a high Second Class at the M.A. is necessary for the first three posts. Appointments will be till 31st March, 1935, at least in the first instance. (8340).

Wanted a B. A. or M. A. strong in English to teach English to the Matriculation Class. Apply stating salary expected. Secretary, Model English School, Belgaum. (2371).

Wanted—A chemist and a First-Class Engineer for 100 ton sugarcane crushing capacity mill in Northern India for the next cane season. Apply with terms and testimonials to Box No. 56, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted—District Manager for an Insurance Company on Rs. 100-20-200 per month. Security required Rs. 1,000 in cash. Apply Box No. 52, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—An Anglo-Indian to look after and secure orders for butter. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 53, "Bombay Chronicle."

10. SITUATIONS WANTED.

Dutch Sugar Technologist from Java with eight years' experience and one year in India seeks employment in a sugar factory. Produces only one quality first-class sugar, while crushing at top-speed with lowest possible losses. Has a good-tempered disposition and is willing to teach and train staff and labour. Please reply stating salary offered to Box No. 57, "Bombay Chronicle".

13. SHOPS & ROOMS TO LET.

To Let—Cheap Rooms, Blocks Offices. Apply Parikh, first floor, Mathuradas Building, Jambulwadi, near Kalbadevi Post Office. (2397).

44. MEDICAL.

Ankhi Khoosh Eye Drop, guaranteed cure for Ophthalmia (Conjunctivitis) and eye troubles in infants and old. A boon for students, travellers, cinema goers. Recommended by All India Blind Relief Association. At Kemp & Co., Akbarally, Popular Pharmacy, Perry & Co., Thomson & Taylor, etc. 7796A

45. DOCTORS & NURSES.

Wanted—A lady doctor and nurse-midwife. Apply stating qualifications, age, experience and terms to Honorary Secretaries, Female Hospital and Maternity Home, Wadhwan Camp, (Kathiawar) 2378

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Unique Opportunity for English Education.—Well-built, cool, quiet airy and furnished Hostel, and School Building, facing the sea. Charges per student per month including boarding, lodging, medical and School fees are as under:—I to III Rs. 14; IV to V Rs. 15; VI Rs. 16 and VII Rs. 17. Concession granted to the poor on merits. Few Vacancies. Apply sharp to the Principal, K. D. High School, Chinchani, Distt. Thana. (8314).

Cambridge Senior—For the sons of businessmen, Bankers and Accountants, a great boon. The most efficient coaching our speciality. Special arrangement for ladies. Enrolments proceeding. Morning and evening classes conducted. Enquiry hours 8 to 10 a.m. Apply Palkandwar, Progressive High School, opp. Amin Nursery, Girgaon Back Road. (2387).

58. BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

Wanted—Encyclopaedia Britannica: 13th or 14th Edition and Arabian Night. Reply Box No. 60 "Bombay Chronicle."

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Wanted — Financiers to invest against Life Policies and Pro-Notes on very lucrative terms. Correspond Box No. 61, "Bombay Chronicle."

76. TRADE FORECASTS.

Fees charged after the forecast is correct. To-day's forecast 100 per cent. Guaranteed correct. This scheme followed to convince all the customers. Absolutely no fear of loss. Avail the Golden opportunity. Consult the Master Cotton Reporters, 457 Sandhurst Road, Dwarkadas Mansion, Bombay 4. (2396).

85. ENGINEERS.

Wanted—An Experienced First-Class Mechanical Engineer, having electrical knowledge for an up-country cotton mill, salary Rs. 125, 150. Apply Box No. 58, "Bombay Chronicle".

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted—Agents and Canvassers to push the sales of condiment business on liberal commission. Apply Box No. 62, "Bombay Chronicle."

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hingangnat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow, Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

93. SPECIALISTS.

Leucoderma—Specialist Dr. M. K. Vaidya will visit patients on Sunday 20th May at Arya Nivas Lodge, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. (2366)

103. LIVE STOCK.

For Sale—Black and Tan Terrier pups six weeks, healthy, glossy, miniature specimens. Rs. 20 each. Apply Box No. 63, "Bombay Chronicle."

Clearance Sale of Poultry during Summer Season. Extremely reduced prices of Breeding Stock. White Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Light Sussex, Rhode Island Reds, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Australorps, etc. Send for our Sale Circular. The Asian Poultry Farm, No. 11E, Connaught Road, Poona.

124. FRUITS & VEGETABLES.

Vegetable seeds and garden novelty plants, dwarf cocoanut plants which bears fruits within eighteen months and onward. Seedless pineapple. Seedless orange ask for catalogue. Amin Nursery near Congress House, Bombay 4. (2358)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of Public, that weather permitting there will be a sailing to Bhavnagar at 10 a.m. on SATURDAY, 19th inst. from Prince's Dock, 'L' Shed, calling at Diu, Nawabunder, Jaffrabad and Mohuwa.

KILLICK NIXON & CO., Agents.

100, Frere Road,
Bombay, 14th May, 1934. 8390.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

B.Y.L. NAIR HOSPITAL DENTAL COLLEGE, BOMBAY 8.

Second Annual Session Opens on JUNE 11TH, 1934.

Three years' Course, leading upto the L.D.Sc. (Bombay) Diploma.

ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS:—Matriculation of any Indian University.

A Diploma of L.D.Sc. (Bombay) will be awarded after an Examination by the Examining Board of the College.

Registration opens from May 15th. For Prospectus please apply: To the DEAN, B.Y.L. Nair Hospital Dental College, Lamington Road North near Central Station, Bombay 8. 8338.

Public Notices

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Appointment of Professor in the University Department of Sociology.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED by the Syndicate for the Post of Professor of Sociology on the scale of pay of Rs. 800-50-1,000, per mensem, in the University Department of Sociology.

Applicants should submit, through their present employers, if any, six copies of their applications, testimonials, etc., stating therein their (a) age, (b) nationality, (c) academic career, (d) previous teaching experience, (e) publications, if any, (f) research work, if any, done or directed by them. Applications wanting in any of the above particulars will not be considered.

The selected candidate may, in the first instance, be appointed on probation for a period not exceeding five years and will, thereafter, if found satisfactory, be confirmed in the appointment. During the probationary period, as during the rest of his service, he will be admitted to the benefits of the University Provident Fund, and the Leave Rules for University Teachers.

Canvassing support, directly or indirectly, will disqualify the applicant concerned.

Applications should be submitted on forms, which will be supplied by the University Registrar on request, and should reach him not later than the 10th June, 1934.

By Order,—
S.R. DONGERKERY,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 14th May, 1934.
8389.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of Samedbhai (Samadbhai) Ahmedbhai (Ahmadbhai) Misri (Mishri) alias Shamedbhai Ahmedbhai Misri (Misari) alias Shamadbhai Ahmedbhai Mishri (Misry) alias Samadbhoy Ahmedbhoy Mishri alias Abdulsamed (Abdul Samad) bin Ahmed (Ahamad) Misri (Mishri) alias Abdul Samed bin Ahmed (Ahmad) Misri (Misari) alias Abdulsamed Ahmed Misri alias Abdool Samadbhai (Abdulsamadbhai) Ahmedbhai (Ahamadbhai) Misri (Misari) alias Abdul Samudbhoy (Abdulsamedbhai) Ahmedbhoy (Ahmedbhai) Mishri (Misri) alias Abdul Samudbhai Ahmedbhai Misri late of Bombay and Surat Mohamedan Inhabitant a merchant residing at Turkeywada, Surat outside Bombay ... Deceased.

(1) Shaikh Amin Shaikh Bahadur of Surat Mohamedan Inhabitant, an Excise Inspector at present residing at Dahod outside Bombay, (2) Shaikh Mohamed Abdulla Jarulla, of Bombay and Surat Mohamedan Inhabitant, a Merchant at present residing at 213/27, Abdul Rehman Street, without the Fort of Bombay and (3) Hussein Gulam Rasul Jarulla, also of Bombay and Surat Mohamedan Inhabitant, a Merchant at present residing at Muglisara, Surat, outside Bombay. Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this eighth day of May in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty-four and in the twenty-fifth year of our Rein.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

(Sd.) Tahir Ali,

This 8th day of May, 1934.
Messrs. MAZAGONWALLA & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
8395

Legal Notices

TO ALL TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership which subsisted between YUSUFALLY MULLA NOORBHAI and REHMATBAI, widow of Dhanji Cassam, carrying on business as Hardware, Crockery, Plated-ware and Glassware Merchants at Lohar Chawl, without the Fort of Bombay, came to an end on or about the 24th February, 1933. The said Rehmatbai died on the 6th day of March 1933. Our client Mr. Ramzanally Alladin has never been and is not a partner in the said firm of Alladin Dhanji. All the debts due by the said firm of Alladin Dhanji will be paid by the said Yusufally Mulla Noorbhai who is the sole proprietor of the said business of Alladin Dhanji.

Dated this 15th day of May, 1934
MINOCHEHER MANCHERSHAH HIRALAL & CO.,
Attorneys for Mr. Ramzanally Alladin
8393

NOTICE.

HIGH COURT.

O.O.C.J.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913
and
In the matter of the PENINSULAR LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
KANTILAL PREMJI, residing at Bazargate Street, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a petition for the winding up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature, at Bombay, was on the 14th day of May, 1934, presented to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kania by Kantilal Premji, a Shareholder of the said Company and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Hon'ble the Judge hearing company matters on the 22nd day of June, 1934, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company, desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act, should appear at the time of the hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

DHARAMSI DINKARRAU & NANDLAL,
Attorneys for the Petitioner,
6-10, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
8394.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Dr. FRANCIS MISQUITTA, of Bombay, Khotachi Wadi, as one of the Executors of the Will of the late Gabriel Hyacinth (Jacin) Misquitta, has agreed with Mr. Kantilal Ishwarlal, of Vile-Parle, for the absolute sale to him of the piece of land, admeasuring 1145 sq. yards or thereabouts, bearing Final Plot Number 95-A, of the Town-Planning Scheme Number 3 of Vile-Parle, free from all incumbrances whatsoever.

ALL persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest, or estate in the said piece of land or any portion thereof by way of bequest, charge, easement, exchange, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, possession, sale, share, trust, wahiwat, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, Advocate, for the Purchaser, at his Office in "Vasant Niwas" Building, at Andheri, Bombay Suburban District, within fourteen days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed at the expiry of the said period without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same, if any, will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived.

Dated at Andheri this 15th May, 1934.

GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL, B.A., LL.B.,
Advocate, High Court.
8392.

THE CARLTON
6-30 & 10 p.m.
LIONEL—ETHEL—JOHN
BARRYMORE
IN
"RASPUTIN AND THE EMPRESS"
The most sensational drama of the Czarist Russia!

AUCTION SALES

CRAWFORD & Co..

AUCTION SALE OF SOONDER VILLA, NEAR LOUISA POINT, AT MATHERAN.

By order of the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of insolvents Salemahomed Dharamsey & Co., and another, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, 26th May, 1934, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) on site at Matheran all that piece of land with a bungalow and outhouses thereon near Louisa Point, known as Soonder Villa and admeasuring about 2 Acres and 32 Gunthas.

For further particulars apply:—
CRAWFORD & CO.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co
AUCTIONEERS,
123, Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 20th May, 1934, at 10-30 in the morning, at No. 7, Pedder Road, Flat No. 6, of valuable furniture and household effects of Mr. F. G. Rush comprising:—

Chesterfield drawingroom suite, easy chairs, centre table, book case, cabinet, Hamilton piano, H. M. V. Radio gramophone, electric cabinet gramophone, record cabinet with about 80 records, palm stands, wall brackets, glass top tables, brass table with brass pot, Mirzapore and Persian carpets, pictures, table clock, extending dining table and chairs, sideboards, glass door cupboards, teapoys, card table and chairs, brass flower pots, staples, enamelled bedsteads, dressing tables, mirror and panel door almirahs, Kalvinator, filter, meatsafe, rich China and glasswara, silverware, crockery and similar other household articles.

Property on view.

Catalogues may be obtained from the undersigned.

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3RD STUPENDOUS SUCCESSFUL WEEK OF
East India's Masterpiece of 1934
SEE
Seeta
Directed by DEVKI BOSE
Featuring
DURGA KHOTE, K. C. DEY, PRITHAVI RAJ B.A., G. TEMBE, etc.
WEST END TALKIES
Lamington Rd.

THE PALACE
BYCULLA RLY. STATION
DAILY 3 SHOWS
DUE TO DAILY INCREASING RUSH
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Eddie Cantor *in* 'The Kid *from* Spain'

CHANDIDAS
8th & Last Week
MINERVA TALKIES
(LAMINGTON ROAD).
Daily at 5-30; 8 & 10-30 P.M.

WATCH FOR:—
SO THIS IS SOCIETY!—
Yes, Come and have a peep into IT!
SAGAR MOVIETONE presents
EDUCATED WIFE
Starring:—
SAVITA DEVI and JAL MERCHANT,
with
BLIND SINGER:— K. C. DEY.
Directed by:— Mr. SARVOTTAM BADAMI.
IMPERIAL CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD.

REMEMBER YOUR 1002nd NIGHT AT
THE CARLTON
LAMINGTON ROAD
FROM NEXT SATURDAY
IVAN MOSJOUKINE
IN
THE 1002nd NIGHT
Story of an EASTERN PRINCE, whose clemency and popularity incur wrath of cruel Sultan
A DRAMA OF THE EAST
WITH MUSIC & SONGS

N. Y. K. LINE
BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS.

Steamers	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
Mayebashi Maru	7005	19 May	29 May
Hakodate Maru	5303	26 May	5 June
*Ginyo Maru	9000	29 May	12 June
Tokiwa Maru	6972	17 June	26 June
Toyama Maru	7090	30 June	13 July.

*Passenger steamer with excellent accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS.

	Tons	Leave Colombo
Kashima Maru	10000	29 May.
Yasukuni Maru	12000	9 June

COLOMBO-MARSEILLES-LONDON

	Tons	Leave Colombo
Hakozaki Maru	10500	23 May
Terukuni Maru	12000	4 June.

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO

	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Chinchibu Maru	17500	6 June
Tatsuta Maru	17000	20 June

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	Tons	Leave Kobe
Hiye Maru	11600	4 June
Heian Maru	11600	23 June

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Cox's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279.
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'DO NOT HANKER AFTER GOVT. JOBS"

Turn To Agriculture And Start Swadeshi Industries Is Prof. Batheja's Advice To Students

In the course of his presidential address at the 11th Sind Students' Conference, Prof. H. R. Batheja said:—

The main business of a student is to study and fit himself for life by pursuing a well thought-out course of physical, intellectual, moral and economic improvement. If a student's conference promotes these objects by suitable competitions such as those organised by your conference, teaches its members methods of organisation and self-government and secures a unity and understanding between various classes of students which may serve as the basis of future co-operation and soften the bitterness of subsequent economic and religious rivalries, it will have justified its existence. The little money that may be spent on it will be more than repaid by the avoidance of losses on communal and economic disturbances and by the incalculyable gain due to social discipline and training. If on the top of this the students' conference engages in a sustained practicable activity for ameliorating the lot of the poor and the downtrodden, it will have covered itself with glory.

AN ECONOMIC PROBLEM.

Now I propose to touch some of the problems engaging your attention at the present moment. Of these the foremost is the need of unity among the students' brotherhood in the widest sense—unity between rich and poor, between Upper and Lower Sindhis and between all communities—specially between Hindus and Muslims.

The problem at bottom is really economic in character and this is borne out by the fact that it has grown with the growth of education and educated unemployment. It did not exist when every matriculate could get a job. It is an irony of our educational system, that the educated classes in their search for public employment at other peoples' expense, have not hesitated to rouse the worst communal passions of the masses to reinforce their claim. They control the press and shape public opinion from the platform. By their means they succeed in reviving dead or half forgotten controversies regarding cow-slaughter and music before mosques until a grave disturbance of the peace ruinous to the public occurs.

LOOK AT JAPAN!

The problem of unempoyment must be tackled manfully.

It is now often a matter of complaint that the present education turns a useful artisan or an agriculturist and a thrifty trader into a useless and expensive matriculate. The Lingayats of Karnatic, when engaged in trade and agriculture were wealthy and powerful, but now that they have taken to Government service they have become as poor as Brahmins. In a sense the disease is working out its own cure by convincing many educated men that their education is a sure road to unemployment unless they turn to other occupations such as agriculture and industry. Government service is by no means lucrative and is likely to lose still further prestige and emoluments when the new reforms are introduced.

There are manifold possibilities in industries. The best way of carrying out your aim of Swadeshi is to start swadeshi industries instead of merely consuming swadeshi goods. It is worth while imitating the example of Japan which has made astonishing progress in the field of cottage and organised industry in recent years.

SOCIAL EVILS.

Indian students are like orphans, who have not only no rich patrimony bequeathed to them by their ancestors in the shape of an up-to-date social, intellectual, and economic organisation, but are burdened with a load of debt in repeatedly postponed but urgently required reforms, in all spheres of life. The young Indian of to-day has not merely to strive for a richer life for himself, but has also to liquidate the debt of past neglect and mistakes, resulting in the evils of our marriage system, social tyranny, illiteracy economic poverty, decaying villages and unhealthy towns. The magnitude of our social evils can be best appreciated by studying the dowry custom and the early and unequal marriages. The poverty and illiteracy of the masses require no advertisement. The backwardness of our industry and agriculture calls for no comment. Our villages are by no means sweet Auburns though they are not deserted, and the condition of our towns is best studied in their high mortality rates and figures of middle class unemployment.

The best way of rendering this constructive, social service is to make a scientific study of its problems and bring to bear organised students opinion to bear on them.

COMMUNAL UNITY.

Another constructive service of the highest importance youth can render is the removal of the misunderstanding which of the misbetween Hindus and Mussalmans. As a result of interested newspaper propaganda aided by some regrettable incidents, there is a widespread impression specially in Upper Sind that Hindu life, honour and property is not safe.

The economic interests of Hindus and Mussalmans are interdependant. No Hindu trader can prosper if his Mussalman agriculturist customers are starving and have no purchasing power. On the other hand, were it not for Hindu capital and marketing organisation, Mussalman agriculture would come to a stand still and the harvest would rot on the thrashing floor.

BESTIR YOURSELVES!

There are many other forms of public service which the members of the conference can render unostentatiously without great expenditure of time and money. Co-operative rural reconstruction societies could be organised with the help of grants from the co-operative deparment, Housing societies may be popularised. There is also plenty of room for social uplift. Labour exchanges in large towns should mitigate to some extent unemployment and may diminish crime and lawlessness.

DR. PHERWANI'S SPEECH.

The very first problem I would like to lay stress on is the building up of a sense of security—a feeling of safety—an attempt at concerted action—a step towards mutual understanding between Hindus and Muslims. My next problem is more personal. I would like my young brothers and sisters to look within themselves, to indulge in a little introspection. I want the young aspirants to make a thorough search in their own good selves—search for certain disgraceful faults unfortunately ever on the increase.

The first and the most glaring is indiscipline. Our schools and colleges have become by-words for rowdyism, our public gatherings a scandal of unruly amassing. Anywhere and every where the student is looked upon as symbolic of the arrogant, haughty, uncontrollable social unit. Discipline is the prime factor in nation-building. Attention to studies, orderliness in society and daily practice of tolerance for the other man's views and cultivation of the spirit of considerateness—these are some of the cardinal virtues we must imbibe.

MANUAL LABOUR.

The acutely pressing problem of unemployment is partly due to the economic distress generally prevalent and partly the result of certain silly notions. He who scorns the labourer fails to realise his mission in life. A correct understanding and estimate of the dignity of manual labour would go a long way to teach our young men that, tailoring, farming, carpentry, masonry work, smithy and other arts and crafts are as dignified as sitting behind a polished counter and listening to the mixed music of the Typewriter and the Boss's rattling orders.

It is time we led a crusade against social evils. For eradication of these pestilences is the highest form of social service. We have to war against untouchability. We have to lift up arms against absurd religious intolerance and endeavour to bring home harmony and peace. Honesty and fair deal are the most typical instances of social morals.

THIRTY YEARS BEHIND TIME

Sir Thomas Inskip Condemns Sedition Bill

The "Manchester Guardian" publishes following letter:

Sir,—The debate on the Sedition Bill is surely thirty years behind the actual thoughts and feelings of this generation. When an elderly gentleman like Sir Thomas Inskip talks about the "minds" of young soldiers being "poisoned", by pamphlets written by half-wits one scarcely knows whether to laugh or to cry. The obvious way to handle such pamphlets is to let our young soldiers have them to study and discuss openly in their education classes. Poison? Only if the silly stuff is treated with the portentous solemnity which afflicts Whitehall.

From my personal recollections of officers and men in one of our British armies, I am convinced that the average soldier, even in 1918-19, was sufficiently educated to be immune from the infection of these so-called "poisons." Today, after another fifteen years, one cannot believe that either soldiers, sailors, or airmen are so stupid as the Government would have us believe.

The proper course for Whitehall to follow is to invite the Institute of Psychology (which has done such fine work on behalf of industrial psychology) to investigate and report on thee mind of the soldier, showing how these fellow-citizens of ours react to appeals in the sphere of what is called sedition. The armed forces have very distinctive sociological qualities—in some respects like a Church community or an immense engineering works, as recently sketched for us over the wireless by Professor John Hilton. Everything depends on sensible, good-humoured fellowship between officers and men; every battalion, every ship's company knows this. The Army Education Officer who understands his job should be glad of the chance afforded by these 50,000 pamphlets to discuss the meaning of sedition and of loyalty.

Your comments on this impertinent bill suggest that the real motives which inspire its promoters have little concern with the minds of the police and of their control- and report on the mind of the lers in the Home Office. I must not extend this letter in that direction except to ask whether anyone really believes that soldiers and sailors need the fatherly protection of Scotland Yard and its police.—Yours, etc.,

J. J. FINDLAY.

Nearcloughside Farm, Werneth Low, April 18.

N. WADIA MATERNITY HOSPITAL

All Wards Fully Occupied 1933 Showing Its Growing Popularity

The report on the working of the Nowrosjee Wadia Maternity Hospital for the year 1933 shows that the total number of admissions in the hospital was 6,184 against 5,790 in 1932. The total number of confinements was 4,734 as compared to 4,321 last year, i. e., an increase of 413 confinements. The number of millhands was 3,369 against 2,852 last year. The average number of beds occupied was 119.8 against 109.25.

The maternal mortality was 34 still-births 260, and abortions 289.

The number of cases of Operative Interference was 179.

STUDENTS

During the year under report 51 Final Year students from the Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College conducted 1,020 Labour Cases, while 43 Final year students of the Grant Medical College conducted 401 cases. In addition to this 19 students from the Medical School, Hyderabad, Sind conducted 114 cases. As usual the students from the Seth Gorchandas Sunderdas Medical College were detailed for one Term at this Hospital. They were given inetnsive training in the various wards and the Antenatal Outpatiens' Department during the period. Similar facilities were given to the students from the Grant Medical College.

Eight Post-graduate students availed themselves of the facilities for post-graduate work, and practical training in Obstetrics for a period of six months each.

Twelve Graduates were appointed as Resident Accoucheurs to qualify for the higher degree of M. D. (Branch III) of the Bombay University.

This year 2 candidates passed the M. D. (Branch III) Examination; one being a lady from the Cama Hospital and the other was working on "Dystocia in Bombay" under Dr. H. D'Sa our Honorary Visiting Obstetrician.

NURSING-STAFF

Forty-two Probationer Nurses were admitted for training against 57 in the year 1932. Out of these 42 probationers, 24 were stipendiary and 18 paying. Six Probationers left the course during the first three months of their probationary period dut to ill-health.

Thirty-seven Nurses were sent up for the B. P. N. A. Examination, out of whom 20 passed.

Six Municipal Nurses were given facilities to complete their maternity training for a period of three months each, without any charge; they were not resident on the premises.

On the whole the general health of the nursing staff was good; they had heavy work as usual during the last four months of the year.

The board of management tender their best thanks to Dr. M. V. Mehta, for his honorary work at the Hospital as Principal Medical Officer. The whole work of administering the Hospital and working it successfully devolved on him, and the board cannot speak too highly of his work.

COMPETITION

What Do They Require

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	AND Rs. 200 CONSOLATION PRIZES
Rs. 500	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	

This is a simple and a interesting competition.

Each one of the twenty illustrations REQUIRES something.

For instance illustration No. 1 (Watch) requires WINDING, and it is the correct answer. You have therefore to fill No. 5 of the clues given against No. 1 of illustration in the coupon. To make the competition simple enough, the full list of all the clues is also given.

RULES.

1. After you have selected the right requirements for the articles illustrated, enter only the NUMBER of the clue, against the Number of illustration as shown in the coupon. "Do not Enter the Words of the Clue."

2. When you have filled in all the clues, write your name and address in full, enclose eight annas in stamps and post

Your entries to

THE COMPETITION MANAGER,
Post Box No. 706, BOMBAY.

(3) Each cover must bear the name and address of the competitor, stating the number of entries enclosed.

(4) Competitors may submit any number of entries, providing a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS is enclosed for each entry. A competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition.

(5) Local competitors, may if they so wish, hand in their entries personally and obtain a receipt for the same, paying cash on week days between 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

(6) Insufficient entrance fee enclosed with entries will disqualify the competitors submitting such.

(7) All entries must be received in this office by the last post on 16th May 1934. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the Competition.

(8) Corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

(9) In case of ties, the Management reserves the right to distribute the prize money among the winning competitors.

(10) All Competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition, and no correspondence will be entered into.

(11) This is a combined Competition of the "Bombay Chronicle", the "Bombay Sentinel" and the "Bombay Samachar". The prizes will be announced on the 24th May, 1934.

LIST OF CLUES

1. MONEY	5. WINDING	9. STRING
2. PICTURE	6. FOOD	10. ESCAPE.
3. KEY	7. OIL	11. VICTIM
4. LOCK	8. WATER	12. KICK
13. NOURISHMENT	16. FREEDOM	19. AIR
14. CAUTION	17. POLISHING	20. CLEANING
15. MILK	18. DRIVER	

ENTRY COUPON.

No. of Illustration	No. of Clues.	No. of Illustration	No. of Clues.
1	5	11	
2		12	
3		13	
4		14	
5		15	
6		16	
7		17	
8		18	
9		19	
10		20	

Name.....

Address.....

.....

PONSFORD PUNISHES M. C. C. BOWLING

Australians Declare At 559 For 6 Wickets

Ponsford's astounding innings of 281 (not out) and his creation of a new record for the third wicket partnership with McCabe were the chief features of the Australian's innings which came to a close when the visitors declared at 559 for 6 wickets.

This is Ponsford's second consecutive (not out) double century in this tour.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, May 15.

The match between the M.C.C. and the Australians was continued at Lords this morning in fine weather .The wicket showed little signs of wear. Ponsford, apart from being concerned in the creation of a new record for third wicket, again triumphed over the M.C.C. bowling and remained unbeaten with a score of 281. He needed only a single to reach his 200 this morning and he reached this figure—his second consecutive not out double century in this tour—by placing Peeble's fifth ball to mid-on.

LUCKY SURVIVAL.

In Peeble's second over, however, when Ponsford's score was 204, Ponsford should have been stumped. Eventually Ponsford and, McCabe beat the record for third wicket partnership established by Hendren and Hearne in 1923 namely 375 and established a new one namely 389. Ponsford was (not out) at 206 when artnership was broken through Peeble's bowling. McCabe round his legs for 192 (450-3-192). McCabe who hit two sixes and twenty-one 4s. did not start too confidently at commencement of his remarkable innings but later he played with great dash and certainty. He gave two chances at 28 and 62.

ROT AFTER BRILLIANT BATTING

Darling was caught by Hendren at short slip off White, fourth wicket adding only fifteen runs. Brown was caught behind wicket at 491 and Oldfield fell victim to Googly from Brown at 515. Ponsford and Grimmett then added forty-four runs until declaration was made at lunch with score at 559 for six.

Ponsford was at wicket altogether for 425 minutes and scored mainly through pulls and drives, his chief hits being 26 fours. Though adopting unhurried and deliberate methods he scored at good rate throughout, placing the ball with great skill and accuracy. Brown was the most successful bowler but Marriott although conceding 126 runs failed to get a single wicket.

The following are the scores:

AUSTRALIANS (First Innings.)

Ponsford (not out)	281
McCabe b Peebles	192
Darling c Hendren b White	11
Brown c Oldfield b Brown	2
Oldfield b Brown	7
Grimmett (not out)	26
Extras	15
Total (for 6 wkts) Dec	559

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Brown 4 for 134, White 1 for 77, Peebles 1 for 141, Wyatt nil for 38, Valentine nil for 28, Marriott nil for 126.

Bombay Defeats Indian Tourists By 2 Goals To Nil

Large Crowd Witnesses Fast Game In Which Visitors Miss Numerous Scoring Chances

A large sized crowd which included many Bengali men and women witnessed the game between a Bombay Military XI and the I.F.A. All-India tourists on Tuesday at the Cooperage. H. E. the Governor shook hands with members of both teams before play commenced. The game was contested in a spirit of sporting rivalry and the Indian side were distinctly unlucky to lose. Not all the speed and dash of the fiery visitors could conquer the military men, who made the most of their opportunities. The Indians dominated the game soon after the kick-off, Akil Ahmed missing a chance of scoring by sending the ball on top of the net. Dale made progress for the military side every time he received the ball and proved dangerous on two occasions, Banerjee tipping the ball over the bar when a goal seemed imminent.

S. Mozumar always commanded attention in the Indian defence, and helped to keep his forwards on the move. Ganguly on the right wing made a spirited attempt to score but was dispossessed in the nick of time by Fletcher.

The visitors were meeting with no luck in front of goal and Dobson proved a stumbling block whenever danger threatened. Bhattacharjee tested the military custodian from a corner kick which was saved in fine style.

Welton, the centre half paved the way for the opening goal scored by Bombay. An excellent cross pass to Havelot was converted by the left wing with a hard drive, which Banerjee could have saved if he had exercised more case. The tourists then made strenuous efforts to draw level, Ganguly hitting the crosspiece with a powerful shot, which rebounded into play much to the surprise of the spectators.

After the interval the Indian side exerted pressure but hesitated within striking distance.

Ramanna spoilt numerous openings by his feeble kicking from close range.

Bombay clinched the issue through Dale who headed the second goal off a pass from Bailey. This was the result of excellent combination and evoked tremendous applause.

Towards the close spectators gasped when Ganguly sent across a splendid pass which went across the goal mouth, being missed by the inside forwards who faltered badly.

Full time was called with the local side winning an exciting match by 2 goals to nil.

Score:—

BOMBAY MILITARY XI 2 goals
I.F.A. ALL-INDIA XI Nil.

The teams were as follows:

BOMBAY MILITARY XI.—Dobson: Thomas and Fletcher: Scoble, Welton and Dennis: Bailey, Lem, Rourke, Dale and Havelot.

I.F.A. ALL-INDIA XI.—Bannerjee: S. Mozumdar and S. Dutt: Nassim, Akil Ahmed and S. Chakravarty: Ganguly, L. Narain, Ramanna, Bhattacharjee and Chaudari.

Referee:—Mr. Turner.

BRITISH WOMEN'S GOLF TOURNEY

(SPECIAL CABLE.-

LONDON. May 14.

On the Royal Porthcawl caurse in South Wales in the British Women's Open Golf Championship the first round surprises were:

Mrs. Jacobsen (New Zealand) beat Miss Nolly Gourfay one up
Mrs. Holm (Scotland) beat Miss Olive Kay (New Zealand Champion) 6 and 5.

Notable winners in the first round were Miss Dina Fishwick. Miss Wanda Moran, Miss Grace Amory (America) and Miss Allande Gurzbourg (France).

Amreli.—Shrimati Bhagirathibai Chavhan performed the inaugural ceremony of a beautifully laid out park at Dhari in the presence of a large gathering.—United Press.

Bhavnagar's Crusade Against Mosquitoes

BHAVNAGAR, May 15.

A crusade to eradicate the nuisance of mosquitoes which are at present a perennial source of trouble to the citizens of Bhavnagar has been started by the State authorities.

The State has purchased two motor vans whose electric light would attract mosquitoes in a chimney place where they would be killed.

The motor, vans will pass through every street.—United Press.

Mehsana.—In response to the wishes of girls for suitable training in physical culture, sewing, knitting, and embroidering, the Mehsana Vyayam Mandal has resolved to start a training class for girls at Naradipur from May 17 to June 6 under the guidance of Shrimati Sardaben.—United Press.

ARABS HAVE GAINED UNDER BRITISH

Jewish Writer's Claim

We have received the following article by the well-known Jewish author, Mr. Israel Cohen, from the Editor of "The Jewish Tribune". The writer claims that Arabs in Palestine have greatly benefited under British rule.

If there is any country in which the position of the Arabs both socially and economically, nas improved since the War, it is undoubtedly Palestine. They have increased in numbers, they enjoy better educational and hygienic conditions, their agricultural activity is guided and assisted by a paternal Government, and they have benefited materially to a considerable extent from the Jewish settlers who have brought into the country labour, capital, industry, and modern methods.

The extent to which the Arabs in Palestine have multiplied under the beneficent administration of the Mandatory Government can be seen from a comparison of the figures of the census taken in 1922 and of that taken in 1931. In the former year they numbered 673,388, and nine years later they had increased to 860,148. The extent of this increase was even greater than the total Jewish population at the time. which was only 175,000.

It is rather significant, too, to see that the Arabs multiplied mostly in districts where Jews have been settled in fairly large numbers. For example, in Jerusalem, Jaffa and Haifa, the non-Jewish population, which is mainly Arab. has increased by two-fifths, three-fifths, and even four-fifths respectively, whilst in other disricts where there are very few Jews, such as Nablus and Hebron, the non-Jewish population has increased only by 9 and 8 per cent. respectively, and in Gaza, where there are no Jews, the Arab pupulation has actually declined.

No Exodus Now.

Another fact of great importance is that, whereas before the War there was a continuous emigration of Arabs from Palestine, owing to the hopeless economic position, now there is no such exodus. On the contrary, there is a steady influx into Palestine of Arabs from Iraq, Syria, Transjordan and neighbouring territories, who are attracted by opportunities of exployment provided by the extensive developments brought about by the Jews.

What the number is of such Arab immigrants, it is rather difficult to say, as for the most part their immigration into Palestine is of an illicit character and they are not registered with the authorities. It is, however, commonly known that their number is pretty large, and, in particular, that there is a considerable body of Hauranis working in the ports. Some years ago there were already a few thousand Arabs employed in Jewish agricultural settlements, there being in some cases more Arabs than Jews, and since then the number has grown. The amount of mnoey that the Jews have brought into Palestine since the War is estimated at over £50,000,000 and it is inevitable htat a good part of this must have found its way into Arab pockets. For the Jews had to buy their land from the Arabs (not a single square yard having been given to them by the Government); they have rented dwelling-houses and business premises from them; and they are also big buyers of vegetable and dairy produce from Arab farms.

Help To Agriculturists.

If we consider the agricultural situation of the Arabs, we find that the Administration furnished them with facilities for systematic instruction in up-to-date methods of cultivation, and created a good number of demonstration and vegetable plots and village nurseries, besites providing an extensive veterinary service and making a free distribution of seeds and mulberry plants.

Moreover, the Government has generously come to the help of farmers and peasants who have suffered from poor crops in recent years owing to reduced rainfall and the invasion of fieldmice. These farmers and fellaheen had fallen greatly in arrear in the payment of tithes and instalments of agricultural and other loans, and the Government therefore reduced the tithe assessment and remitted arrears of tithes and repayments to a total amount exceeding £250,000.

There are other concrete instances of the Government's concern for the Arab peasantry. For example, the villages and tribesmen south of Jerusalem, in the plateau west of Nablus, in the Jordan Valley and generally east of the road from Jerusalem to Tiberias, have suffered from heavy mortality of livestock in the severe winter and a succession of bad harvests. The Government has come to their aid by giving £16,500 for road works in the affected areas of these districts, where the people will oe employed in the construction of village roads, and a further £4,500 to be spent in distributing forage as loans to cutlivators for feeding their oxen, so that they will be fit to plough the land for the summer.

Before The War.

The complaints of the Arabs are largely based on the allegation that they enjoyed a superior position politically under the Turks than they do under the British. But was this really the case? It is true that during the few years' existence of the Parliament in Constantinople the Arabs in Palestine were able to send four members to represent them, but these deputies were unable to exercise any effective influence. The fact is that the Ottoman Parliament did not pass a single measure for the benefit of Palestine, and the Arab deputies could have done just as well if they had stayed at home. The Committee of Union and Progress, as the leaders of the Young Turks were called, made no secret whatsoever of their contempt for the Arab Muslims.

It has also been alleged that the Arabs, before the War, enjoyed local autonomy, of which they been deprived by the British Government. This allegation too is unfounded. Before the War the system of district government consisted of Councils containing elective elements, but the majority of the members were officials. The Councils had only restricted powers of administration, and the District Governors were, in most cases not Arabs but Turks Mukhtars (village chiefs) were theoretically elected, but actually chosen by the Governor and his local assistants.

In fact, however, the Arabs enjoy a great deal of local self-government in the Municipal government in the Municipal Councils, on which they have a majority of representatives even in cities, such as Jerusalem, where the Jews form a majority of the popualtion. The municipal services are staffed largely by Arabs, and public works undertaken by the municipalities are carried out mainly with Arab labour.

Financial Assistance.

The Arabs have certainly nothing to complain of as regards financial assistance on the part of the Government, for in recent years the latter has advanced to the Arab municipalities loans amounting to over £350,000. Nor have they any grievance in regard to the Government service, for two-thirds of the administrative machinery are in their hands. As for taxation, whilst the Arabs may now be paying a little more than under the Turks, the income from taxation is now devoted to important public works of which by far the greater part are for the benefit of the Arabs. It should be noted too that British Government abolished the military exoneration tax of £50 and reduced the crop tithe from 12½ per cent. to 10 per cent. Besides, the taxation paid by the Jews in Palestine is more than twice as much as the Arab contribution, and the Arabs benefit also from this source of Government revenue.

Ahmedabad.—The death has occurred of Mr. H. K. Bhatt, editor of the "Gujrat Vartaman" and "Kathiawar Samachar".—United Press

Volunteers of the Young Nationalist League who assisted in organising and conducting the All-India Khadi Exhibition which concluded on Sunday.

OWNERS' APATHY LEADS TO GENERAL STRIKE

(Continued from Page 14.)

representation on the Committee. This technical difficulty was got over by the Girni Kamgar Union registering itself under the Trade Unions Act with a membership of only 174 members. Its membership never exceeded 324 during the continuance or the strike.

NUCLEUS OF TRADE UNIONS.

If such are the unions with which the millowners are willing to deal, without any consideration of their membership, they have them even to-day. According to the Labour Gazette for February 1934, the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union and the Lal Bavta Girni Kamgar Union, who are jointly running the present strike, have on their rolls 5,320 members. According to the line of argument of the millowners, which we wholly disapprove as we did in 1928, they have a nucleus of trade unions with which they can deal. The Strike Committee consists, according to our information, mostly of the members of these unions. There is thus no technical difficulty on the part of the millowners to open negotiations with the workers. The Strike Committee has nowhere said that it is not willing to negotiate. And assuming that it does, the workers are sure to open fresh channels through which negotiations can be started.

The absence of trade unions does not, however, seem to be Mr. Mody's real difficulty. It is different and two-fold. One is that openng negotiations with the Strike Committee means opening negotiations with such Communists as are on it and that dealings with the Communists mean enabling them to give an opportunity to increase their influence with the workers and giving them credit for the settlement. This is a point of view with which a section of the public may sympathise with Mr. Mody. But it is rather too late in the day to take this view. The millowners gave the Communists an opportunity to re-enter the field, and to regain their lost prestige by their wage cuts.

SUICIDAL POLICY.

It is not easy to remove them from the field so long as the economic grievance of the workers is not removed. The removal of the grievance with the consent of the different labour groups may give an opportunity to the non-Communist groups also to develop their touch with the workers. Otherwise, their position is bound to remain weak as they have nothing to offer to the workers. Moreover, it is not a new thing for the millowners to deal with the Communists. In 1928 the Wadias and the Sassoons had entered into agreements with Mr. Dange and his union with regard to the lightning strikes. Even after the Millowners' Association withdrew recognition from the Girni Kamgar Union, individual mills were dealing with the union as if recognition continued. It is, therefore, a suicidal policy to refuse to open negotiations with those who at present happen to control the strike on the ground that they are undesirables. Such a policy make the undesirables popular and strong.

FIGHTING SHY OF BOARD.

Mr. Mody's other difficulty seems to be his own Association. Where is the guarantee that the individual mills will agree to carry out the terms of the agreement that may be entered into between the Association and the workers? Is the Association in a position to deliver the goods? I am afraid not, though I hope I am wrong. And this seems to be the reason why Mr. Mody is fighting shy of a board of conciliation. Its recommendations are no doubt not binding. But the pressure of public opinion cannot fail to assert itself on both sides, and the dispute cannot fail to be settled on the strength of those recommendations. The issue is very simple, viz., the wage cut; it is not complicated as it was in 1928. The settlement, therefore, is equally simple provided there is a good-will on both sides.

In concluding his speech Mr. Mody had said that the issue was whether the normal life of the city was to be allowed to be carried on without the intervention of outsiders leaving labour and capital to settle the dispute or whether the present methods of intimidation and terrorisation were to be allowed to hold sway. Nobody wants intimidation and terrorisation to hold sway over the city. It must be stopped wherever it exists, not excluding the employers' quarters. Mr. Mody is wrong if he thinks that intimidation and terrorisation is holding the strike together. A day is now reached when the workers themselves are managing the strike; the leaders have very little to do. The normal life of the city is disturbed not by outsiders but by wage cuts. Capital is not allowing labour to settle the dispute between themselves. Otherwise the cuts would not have been made in the manner in which they were made.

REAL ISSUE OBSCURED.

If outsiders are to be tolerated in the employers' organisations, there is no reason why they should not be tolerated in the workers' organisations. Mr. Mody is raising these extraneous issues simply to obscure the real and main issue, viz., the wage cut. And the writer appeals to him to reserve his subtleties for another cause and deal with the workers in a straight-forward manner."

OSWAL MAHA SAMMALAN

President Elect Leaves Agra For Ajmer On 22nd

(From A Correspondent).

AGRA, May 14.

Seth Achalsingh, President-elect of the All-India Oswal Mahasammelan, Ajmer, will be leaving Agra for Ajmer by the B. B. and C. I. passenger train, leaving Agra Fort at 6 p.m. on 22nd instant. He expects to accompany the delegates to reach Ajmer in time, and if possible accompany the President's train. He hopes all delegates from U.P., Bengal and Gwalior State meet him at Agra and those from Bharatpur, Jaipur, Alwar and other places to join him on the way.

"APPEASING DEITY"!

Votive Offering Of 48 Goats

RATNAGIRI, May, 14.

An incident showing that superstition dies hard happened here to-day.

The old custom of giving 12 goats yearly to Bhairaa, the old town deity of Ratnagiri, was it seems, not observed for the last three years.

Fearing that the present plague epidemic, raging in Ratnagiri for more than three months, was the natural consequence of the so-called negligence of the citizens, 48 goats in all, including past three years' arrears, were sacrificed to please the deity. The ceremony of sacrifice began from 3 a.m this morning and continued till 6 a.m.—United Press.

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A Reward of Rs. 100

The object, which cannot be achieved by spending lakhs of rupees, may be had by repeating this Mantra seven times. There is no necessity of undergoing any hardship to make it effective. You will have what you desire. This is a Vashikaran Mantra.

It will make you fortunate give you service, make you victorious in litigation and bring you profit in trade. A Reward of Rs. 100, if proved fallible. Price including postage, etc., Rs. 2-7.

SIDDH MANTRA ASHRAM,
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BIRTH CONTROL

Judges, Magistrates and Doctors, etc., of all provinces of India after 10 years' use of F. P. Pills comparingly declare it the most harmless and sure of all contraceptives(country-made or foreign, as it unfailingly postpones conception, keeping menses normal and health sound. Write for their opinions and details. Price for 4 months' use Rs. 2|4.

Dr. M. BOSE, B.A., M.D.H., B.L,
Saidpur (Rangpur), Bengal.

Reward Rs. 500

Mahatta Pradatta Miraculous Herb. The mere sight of it cures atonce serious scorpion bites and the bites of hornets and bees also. Cured laks of sufferers and keeps it for hundreds of years and its efficiency is unaffected. Price Re. 1 per root. Reward of Rs. 500 if proved fallible. B. Brij Nandan Shahai, B.A.B.L., Advocate of Patna High Court writes. "It can be used for curing hundreds. It is an innocent herb and deserves public patronage".

Vaidyaraj Akhil Kishore Ram,
P.O, Katrisarai, No. 22 (Gaya).

BANK OF BARODA, Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H.H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897).
Japital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Calied-up ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund now is ..... Rs. 21,50,000
Head Office:—Mandvi, BARODA.
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LONDON AGENTS:—The Eastern Bank, Limited.
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For the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains.
AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS
BOMBAY AND MADRAS

Italian Sailors Assaulted By Goa Workmen?

Fascist Govt. Taking Serious Notice Of Incident: Consul-General Going To Marmagoa To Enquire Personally

The Fascist Government of Italy is taking serious notice of the incident at Goa, which occurred on the night of April 24, when two Italian sailors are alleged to have been attacked by a gang of "Mutties" (workmen).

Correspondence between the Governor-General of Goa, the Consul-General of Italy in Bombay and the Government of Italy regarding the incident is going on.

The Italian Government have instructed the Consulate in Bombay to communicate to them the details of the incidents and further developments.

The Governor-General of Goa has assured the Italian Consulate in Bombay that his Government would do everything in its power to bring the culprits to book.

A special enquiry into the incident has been ordered by the Government of Goa.

The Italian Consulate in Bombay have received reports from the Goa Police regarding the incident, and it is understood that the Consul-General of Italy is shortly proceeding to Goa to personally investigate the matter.

Attacked Suddenly.

The incident, which has been the subject-matter of communications between the two Governments, occurred in the vicinity of Marmagao on the night of April 24.

It appears that the Lloyd Triestino boat s.s. "Arabia" anchored at Marmagao late on the night in question. After the boat had anchored two sailors of the boat, who were new to the country and were ignorant of the language, went ashore. They proceeded to a bar, accompanied by a Police Sergeant. After having some drinks, they were returning to their ship late at night, when, it is alleged, that some "mutties" "provoked" the sailors to a fight on the main road leading to the harbour.

It appears that the two Italians were assaulted with sticks and stones, the assailants then running away.

One Man Killed.

The Captain of the ship, who came to know about the incident hurried to the spot and had his men removed to the ship, where one of them died the next day. The other injured person was removed to Bombay, where he is being treated at the St. George's Hospital. His condition was reported to be very much better on Tuesday and it is stated that he is out of danger.

The Police at Goa, it is understood from the Consulate, have arrested some men in connection with the incident. Further developments are awaited.

PESTS "OF SOCIETY"

Pimps Deserve Deterrent Sentences

"Pimps are pests of society and deserve deterrent punishment," was the observation made by Sir Hormuzniar P. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, when he sentenced Homi Dosabhoy Mistry, a young Parsi, to undergo a sentence of one year's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 300 in default three months' rigorous imprisonment. "The accused," the Magistrate said, "is no better than a pimp. He had not the least compunction to ruin the lives of young girls." The accused was charged under the Prevention of Prostitution Act for living on the earnings of prostitutes.

TRAPPED BY BOGUS CUSTOMER.

The prosecution case was that acting on certain information a "bogus" customer was sent to the accused, and for whom the accused consented to procure a girl for immoral purposes.

As a result of an arrangement made by the accused, officers' of the Vigilance Branch appeared on the scene at the chosen venue the bar of Messrs. Pearse and Co. in Apollo Street and arrested the accused who was found to have in his possession Rs. 25 in marked notes, given to him by the bogus customer for procuring a girl. The girl was also detained.

Several witnesses called by the prosecution corroborated the story of the Police and also gave instances, when they had paid the accused for his services as a pimp.

The defence story was a complete denial of the allegations.

Mr. D'Cruz who defended the accused pleaded that the accused could not be convicted on a charge of "living on the earnings of a prostitute" as the money in this case was given to him not by the prostitute but by the bogus customer.

The Magistrate held that all monies which the accused received for procuring a girl for immoral purposes, was tainted money and the accused was guilty under the Act.;

After the sentence was passed, Mr. D'Cruz, made an application that the accused might be placed in the "B" class.

The Magistrate:—"B" class for a pimp?

Mr. D'Cruz:—He belongs to a respectable family, your Worship!

Magistrate:—Yes, the family is respectable, but he is not. Did he think of the young girls whom he had ruined?

Mr. D'Cruz:—He is not keeping good health.

The Magistrate:—If he is ill, the jail authorities will not give him work. Anyway put in your application and I shall consider it.

The British Trade Returns for April show imports £56,330,000, a reduction of £5,639,000, exports £30,099,000, a reduction of £2,968,000 as compared with March.

BOARDED TRAM WHICH WAS FULL

Accused Fined Rs. 25 For Breaking Tramway Co.'s Bye-Law

A novel prosecution was launched by the B. E. S. T. Coy. against a passenger for boarding a tram which was full, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on Tuesday.

Mr. M. M. Coyaji, a Parsi, was found guilty of a breach of bye-law No. 7 of the Company, and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 25.

The case against the accused was that on the evening of August 19, last, he boarded a tram car at Bori Bunder, and in spite of the protests of the conductor continued to travel in the car in which there was no seating accommodation available at the time Soon after a passenger got off the tram, and the accused occupied that seat and was given a ticket.

The defence was that it was a usual practice for the people to travel in excess of the number allowed in a tram car. The accused also stated that the Ticket Inspector was annoyed over an altercation he had with him later on the same day and this prosecution was launched as a result of that incident.

The accused contended that the breach of the bye-law was condoned by the conductor issuing a ticket.

The Magistrate held that there was a clear breach of the bye-law and the accused should have quitted the tram-car as soon as he was informed there was no room for him in it.

ASST. COMMISSIONER SUSPENDED

Sequel To Seeking Ruling From Registrar Of High Court

HYDERABAD, (Deccan) May 14.

At the last meeting of the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation Mr. Ganguli, Assistant Commissioner, was suspended by a unanimous resolution of the house.

Some time back, the post of the Executive Engineer fell vacant, and Mr. Ganguli was one of the three candidates for it. He was not given the post. Subsequently, during the absence of the Commissioner, Mr. Ganguli is alleged to have written to the Registrar of the High Court asking for a ruling whether the Government have the right to appoint such an officer.

The Registrar after consultation with the Judges replied that the Government have such a right. This action is resented by the Corporation and while the Registrar was addressed on what grounds the Judges of the High Court could give a ruling, an explanation was called for from Mr. Ganguli, and he was placed under orders of suspension.—United Press.

Zenith Life Assurance Co., Ltd.
Head Office: APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Abstract from 17th Annual Report for 1933.

NEW BUSINESS received		Rs. 33,59,500
SUMS ASSURED under 1483 New Policies		27,65,000
REVENUE (Premiums, Interest, etc.)		5,44,522
PAYMENTS to Policy holders and their heirs:		
By Death	Rs. 79,644	
Matured Policies	30,717	1,10,361
LIFE ASSURANCE FUND		11,42,812
Increase in the year	Rs. 1,60,236	
INVESTMENTS in Govt. & Sterling Securities		10,56,577
Increase in the Year	Rs. 1,95,078	
ASSETS (Investments, Policy loans, Bank balances, etc.)		13.14.675
Increase in the Year	Rs. 1,76,392	

During the Year—

1. *The LIFE FUNDS have INCREASED by Rs. 1,60,236*
2. *The INVESTMENTS have INCREASED by Rs. 1,95,078*
3. *The ASSETS have INCREASED by Rs. 1,76,392*
4. *The CLAIMS have DECREASED by Rs. 24,316*

though over 27½ Lacs of New Business has been completed in the year

HOW THE COMPANY IS PROGRESSING

Year		Income	Life Funds	Investments	Assets
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Est.	1916	4,307	262	43,946	50,000
	1920	65,678	28,435	81,323	92,993
	1924	1,23,156	1,52,043	1,87,218	2,31,380
	1928	3,12,180	4,38,615	5,01,855	5,86,963
	1933	5,44,522	11,42,812	10,56,577	13,14,675

BOMBAY GOA CALCUTTA LUCKNOW MADRAS MANGALORE LAHORE POONA KARACHI AHMEDABAD DELHI SIMLA.

SIR HORMUSJEE M. MEHTA, Chairman.
BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE, Gen. Manager.

PATHAN MURDERED

Body Of Man Lately Acquitted Of Murder Found In Pool Of Blood

A ghastly murder was brought to light when the body of a young Pathan was found lying in a pool of blood on the Kamgar Maidan on Tuesday morning.

There was a nasty gash in the neck and in all seven stab wounds on the body. A blood-stained clasp knife was found under the body.

A letter found on the person of the Pathan revealed his identity. The police identified him as Sharif Khan Mohmadalli Khan, a watchman in the Jacob Sassoon Mills.

The police inquiries reveal that the deceased was one of the accused charged along with others, with the murder of a Pathan who was lured from the Surya Cinema and whose dead body was found on the identical spot where the police found the body of Sharif Khan Mohmadalli Khan, this morning, and was acquitted.

The inquest on the body will be held to-morrow and in the meanwhile the police are making vigorous inquiries.

MR. LALJI NARANJI

Progresses After Undergoing Second Operation

BOMBAY, May 15.

Mr. Lalji Naranji, who recently underwent an internal operation in Dr. Mulgaonkar's hospital, underwent a second successful operation at the same hospital on Monday. The patient is progressing satisfactorily.—A.P.

Mr. Vellingiri Gounder, an influential Land Lord intends to stand as a Swarajist candidate for the Assembly from the North Arcot-Salem-Coimbatore Constituency against Sir Shan Mukham Chetty, the President of the Assembly.

SEVERE ACTION THREATENED

Kapurthala Govt. Prohibit Participation In Meetings

KAPURTHALA, May 15.

Early this morning it was announced by the State authorities by beat of drums that nobody from Kapurthala should go to Jullundur to participate in Ahrar meetings there and severe action would be taken against the offender.—United Press.

GOLD WILL RETURN AS MONETARY SYSTEM

Marked Feature Of Year Was Hoarding, Says Mr. L. Fraser

GENEVA, May 14.

There is no doubt about the general return of gold as a monetary system, states the report of Mr. Leon Fraser, President of the Bank of International Settlements, submitted to the annual meeting of the shareholders.

Also it is perfectly clear that the re-establishment of such an international monetary system needs a common centre of control, and collaboration, if it is to operate more successfully than hitherto.

Mr. Fraser states there has been slow but sure progress towards the general international acceptance and the views expressed by the directors in 1932 that gold standard remains the best available monetary mechanism.

The international realm of the year was seen to retrograde in the development of the monetary financial relations, but a marked progress was made in the national field.

It may yet transpire that the shortest though hardest route in international financial and economic wealth will be realised through an era of nationalism, wherein each country endeavours to liquidate the past by her own isolated efforts in the national construction.

Mr. Fraser adds that the hoarding of gold was one of the most marked features of the year.—Reuter's Special.

BOARD'S STRENGTH INCREASED

E. I. C. A. Now Provides 5 Seats To Representatives Of Cotton Growers

By a majority of 77 against 9 the members of the East India Cotton Association voted on Monday in favour of increasing the strength of the Board of the Association from 16 to 20 to provide five seats to the representatives of cotton growers instead of two as at present.

Out of the five members on the Board of the EICA representing the cotton growers, three will be chosen by the Indian Central Cotton Committee and two will be nominated by Government as laid down in the Cotton Contracts Act of 1932.

At a general meeting of he E. I. C. A. held on April 18, last, an alteration in the articles was made increasing the strength of the directors from 16 to 20. According to the bye-laws that resolution required confirmation by a subsequent general meeting before it could come into effect.

Accordingly, a meeting was held on May 10, when the resolution making the alteration in the articles was put to the vote. As only 6 voted in favour of the alteration and 7 against, the expected confirmation could not be had. Thereupon, a poll was demanded.

The poll was taken on Monday when 77 voted in favour and 9 against.

Direction Signboards To Be Lowered

COLOMBO, May, 14.

The Ceylon Government has decided to follow the principle, now adopted in England, of lowering all direction sign-boards, so as to enable them to be more easily read by motorists. The idea underlying this move is to bring the sign boards down to the eye-level of the motorists.—United Press.

WAKE UP YOUR LIVER BILE—

WITHOUT CALOMEL

And You'll Jump Out of Bed in the Morning Feeling Great

If you wake up in the morning feeling sour and depressed, entirely lacking in vim and vigour, don't swallow a lot of salts, mineral water, oil or harsh purgatives and expect them to make you suddenly sweet and buoyant and full of sunshine.

They can't do it. They only move the bowels and a mere movement doesn't get at the cause. The real reason for your run down feeling is your liver. It should pour out two pints of liquid bile into your bowels daily.

If this bile is not flowing freely, your food doesn't digest. It just decays in the bowels. Your stomach is filled with gas. You have a thick, bad taste and your breath is foul, skin often breaks out in blemishes. Your head aches and you feel down and out. Your whole system is poisoned.

It takes those good, old CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS to get these two pints of bile flowing freely and make you feel "tip top". They contain wonderful, harmless, gentle vegetable extracts especially effective when it comes to making the bile flow freely.

But don't ask for liver pills. Ask for Carter's Little Liver Pills. Always look for the name Carter's Little Liver Pills on the Red Package Label.

MAKERS OF DISTINCTIVE SPECTACLES & EYE-GLASSES.

AWARDED SEVERAL GOLD MEDALS

Baliwalla & Homi OPTICIANS

HORNBY RD. KALBADEVI R. DHOBITALAO BOMBAY PAREL

It is given to the Atank Nigrah Pills to revive hopes of Life among those who look aged though young.

A Leading Tonic

Rupee One per tin (32 Pills)

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Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

'S' Beer is specially Brewed for the Tropics from selected Malt & Hops

"S" BEER.

NEW PHASE OF INDIAN POLITICS

British Liberal Paper On Swaraj Party's Programme

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

The "Manchester Guardian" writes:—

Indian politics have entered on a new phase. The first meeting of the revived Swaraj party of Congress is being held this week at Ranchi; later in the month will follow the All-India Committee of Congress itself. Both are illegal bodies and meet with the tacit connivance of the Government, on the understanding that they will take steps to purge themselves of illegality. There is reason to think they will do so, that the All-India Committee will ratify both Mr. Gandhi's suspension of civil disobedience and the Swaraj plan to enter the Legislatures. But the difficulties facing Congress are acute and must be understood here. Congress to-day is a party without leaders and without a policy. It is the task of this month's conferences to provide both. For nearly five years it has boycotted the Legislatures. Through Mr. Gandhi it summoned India to defy the "satanic Government," to go voluntarily to gaol, and India went in its thousands. But the civil disobedience movement was crushed and as it was crushed was withdrawn bit by bit by its author. Finally, this month, Mr. Gandhi desired that he should be the only "satyagrahist" left in India. So Congress is back where it began. The withdrawal of civil disobedience leaves a vacuum which must be filled. What chance is there of a new method and a new aim? Swaraj constitutionalism can provide the method. Congress might enter Parliament, and, if it can drive a bargain with the Muslims, sufficient of its candidates might be returned for it to form a Government. The question of the new aim, if there should be one, is less easily solved. Mr. Gandhi is unhelpful. His prescription deserves to be quoted, for it is so typical of the man:

NEGATIVE PROGRAMME.

They must learn the art and the beauty of self-denial and voluntary poverty. They must engage in nation-building activities, the spread of "khaddar" through personal hand spinning and weaving, the spread of the communal unity of hearts by irreproachable personal conduct towards one another in every walk of life, the banishing of untouchability in every shape or form in one's own person, the spread of total abstinence from intoxicating drinks and drugs by personal contact with individual addicts, and a rally by cultivating personal purity.

It is admirable as a programme for individual morals and for some of the deepest needs of India, but a little vague as legislative policy for a great political party.

If Mr. Gandhi will not enter Parliament leadership of the Swarajists might devolve on Dr. Ansari, a respected Muslim Nationalist but scarcely an All-India figure. The Congress newspapers have been regretting that they have no present leader of the calibre of the late C. R. Das or Motilal Nehru. But a few years of normal working as a political party might well produce one. The initial programme of the Swarajists in Parliament is likely to be merely a negative one. They will ought for the rejection of the White Paper proposals" and "to get all repressive laws repealed." It will be natural enough. It will also be natural enough if a record of service in the civil disobedience campaign is, to say the least, no disadvantage to Congress candidates at the polls. It will also be natural if the successful ones arrive at Delhi mainly to make frothy and violent speeches. Congress in India has been engaged for years in what it believes to be a national struggle—a struggle with its own sufferings, its heroisms, its martyrs. Memories of "lathi" charges and of prison will not be obliterated in a day in India, and we should recognise the fact. Dreams of an impossible immediate co-operation in brotherly love between Congress and a Government which has crushed it beneath the heel of Ordinance rule can be dismissed as idle. They will not be realised. What could be realised, given proper handling, would be a gradual re-education of India both to the integrity of British intentions and to the forms of Parliamentary Government. Both are essential to the working of the White Paper scheme. The danger of driving a politically active Congress into the arms of its own left wing may be small but it is there. If Mr. Gandhi's Tolstoyanism has chastised us with whips, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's Marxism can be trusted to provide the scorpions. Nehru, it might be remembered, at least has an economic programme—an article which Congress in its devotion to the metaphysics of "satyagraha" has so far been too preoccupied to acquire.

There have been rumours in India that the coming elections to the Assembly were to be further postponed. Its life has already been prolonged one year, and the Viceroy was known to be still corresponding with London on the question of extension. Inevitably, this was construed as a plot by Whitehall to muzzle Congress, to prevent its voice being heard at exactly the moment when it proposed to return to constitutional action and the Legislatures. True, a plausible case could be made out. Why not (it might be said) wait till the terms of the India Bill were known before letting Congress in? Then Congress and the other parties would have something definite to get their teeth into. There was also the risk that home opinion might take fright at violent Congress participation. Better, it may have been said, Congress indignation and a few months' delay than a possible ruin of the Reform Bill itself. This case may have been politic enough. But with even the best intentions it was bound to be misconstrued in India. Yesterday's decision from Simla against it, the decision that the life of the Assembly shall not be prolonged farther, is probably a wise one. With India, the straightforward method, giving no loopholes for imputation of unscrupulous motives is the only safe method. The road is now clear for Congress to ask the country's support and criticism at the polls and in Parliament—its first step on the path to responsibility.

POONA CONTONMENT

(From A Correspondent).

POONA, May 12.

A representative meeting of leading Cantonment citizens and landlords convened by Khan Bahadur Jan Mahomed and Mr. Ahmed Haroon Jaffer assembled at Jan Manzil, the residence of Khan Bahadur Janmahomed, when the Poona Cantonment Association affiliated to the All-India Cantonments Association was formed.

Lala Charanji Lal, Secretary, All-India Cantonments Association, who especially came from Ambala for the purpose in the course of an address said the need of an association in Poona was great. Office-bearers were elected with Khan Bahadur Jan Mahomed as President, Messrs. Sethna, Agarwal, Barrister, and Ahmed Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer as Vice-Pesidents, and Mirza Ikram Baig, as Secretary. Influential residents were elected to the working committee.

It was decided to invite the All-India Cantonments Association to hold its next session at Poona this season as formal invitation will be sent after the meeting of the local association.

In honour of Lala Chiranji Lal, Khan Bahadur Jan Mahomed gave an At Home in the evening when a donation of Rs. 500 by Khan Bahadur Jan Mahomed to assist the local association was announced.

HYDERABAD STATE COUNCIL

Osmania Graduates Seek Two Seats In Legislature

HYDERABAD (Dn.) May 13

The half-yearly report of the Osmania Graduates' Association reveals that Association had addressed the Government for two seats being allotted to graduates in the State Legislative Council.

To this the Judicial Secretary replied stating that a sub-committee of the Executive Council is now engaged in considering the question of expanding the Council, and introducin certain reforms in it, and that the request of the graduates for representation has beee communicated to the sub-committee.

It is also pointed out that although His Excellency the Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur, the Chancellor of the Osmana University had emphasised the necessity of establishing an Unemployment Bureau, the University authorities felt that there was no such necessity.

The Graduates Association has been interesting itself in civic affairs, having secured 24 out of the 37 seats for which its members contested, during the recent election, for ward-officers. It has now decided to contest the Municipal elections.—United Press.

SIR O. MOSLEY'S FASCISTS

PROVOCATIVE DISPLAY

Home Secretary's Letter

Sir John Gilmour, the Home Secretary, has replied through his secretary to a letter sent to to him by Sir Oswald Mosely recently concerning a statement made by Sir John in the House of Commons on April 9 about a meeting of the British Union of Fascists at Bristol last month.

The letter is as follows:—

"I have laid before the Secretary of State your letter of April 10 regarding the meeting held by the British Union of Fascists at Bristol on March 28, and in reply I am directed by him to say that in his statement in the House of Commons on April 9 he did not suggest that marching in procession was illegal but that the semi-military evolutions involved in marching in formation and the general behaviour of the Fascists, which was regarded by the crowd as provocative, contributed to the disorder which occurred.

"The Secretary of State has nothing to add to that statement, except to say that he is informed that the police arrangements were such that the people attending the meeting were able to leave the hall without interference and without any need for marching bodies.

"In the penultimate paragraph of your letter it is stated that 'if men who were well known to be Fascists, whether wearing the black shirt or not, had left that hall in small parties they would certainly have been attacked by bands of highly organised roughs and a series of fights would have taken place resulting in considerable disorder.' The Secretary of State would observe that if members of the British Union of Fascists did not wear a uniform they would not be 'well known to be Fascists.'

'With reference to your statement that you were attacked by two negroes outside the hall, what happened, so far as the police are aware, was that one half-caste Communist, who is very excitable, protested to the Fascists as they marched away from the hall against the way in which some of his associates had been treated at the meeting, but no assault or threat with a knife by him was observed by the police."

ALBERT HALL MEETING.

Sir Oswald Mosley, leader of the British Union of Fascists, was the only speaker at the Albert Hall, London, last night when a meeting described as the 'biggest Fascist meeting ever held in England" was held.

"This audience has gathered in the largest hall in England," he said, "to hear the policy the country has been waiting for since the war. It is a policy in accord with the new economic facts of the modern world and a policy in accord with the spiritual urge of the post-war period, the urge to build a Britain worthy of the sacrifice that our generation made."

He claimed that the Blackshirt movement in less than two years had lifted the conscience of the country to a new plane, that it traversed the length and breadth of the country, and that it was followed by thousands of men and women who were the flower of the nation to-day.

They were told that Fascism was a foreign movement. Of all the charges made against Fascism that was perhaps the silliest. Every great creed and faith that this country had known was common to Europe as a whole.

They would bring Fascism to Britain by British methods. It was said that Hitler frog-marched 40,000,000 Germans to the polls to vote for him. "If he did that," said Sir Oswald, "all I can say is 'What a man!' I can assure you I am not competing with him for the job of frog-marching 40,000,000 British people to the polls."—"Manchester Guardian."

SIR A. QADIR

To Be Member Of Secretary Of State's Council?

SIMLA, May 14.

The Associated Press understands that Sir Abdul Qadir till recently Judge of the Lahore High Court and formerly member of the Public Services Commission, Simla, and Delhi, will shortly be appointed member of the Secretary of State's Council, London, in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Sir Umar Hayatkhan.

PEARL FISHERY IN COLOMBO?

No Sufficient Oysters To Hold One

COLOMBO, May 14.

Although the Government hoped that it would be possible to hold a pearl fishery this year in Ceylon recent examination of the pearl banks by the Marine Department has revealed that there are no sufficient oysters to warrant the holding of a fishery.

"The results of the inspection," writes the Marine Biologist, "were promising, and showed a scattering of first year oysters over most of the patches examined. They were most numerous in two patches on the mid-west Cheval, and two on the south-west edge of the Periya paar.

The divers inspected all the four patches, of which only those of the West Cheval are worthy of note. These together covered an area of approximately one square mile, and a half, and contained roughly four million oysters. These oysters have no value from a fishery point of view, but they may have considerable value as producers of subsequent spatfalls for the re-population of the banks. Thus we may look forward with considerable anticipation of finding extensive spatfalls next year."

The "United Press" understand that next year and succeding years are distinctly promising and tenders will be invited for the lease of the fishing rights for the three years, 1934 to 1936—United Press.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN THE PRICES OF

GODREJ Toilet Soaps

All varieties of Godrej Toilet Soaps are GUARANTEED FREE FROM ANIMAL FATS, imported or indigenous.

TO give the users of the Toilet Soaps made by Godrej Soaps, Ltd., the benefit of the present exceptionally low prices of vegetable oils, the prices of all varieties have been greatly reduced.

GODREJ'S HELIO BRAND SOAPS

A new variety of Toilet Soaps, viz. Helio Brand Soap has been on the market for some time and is very favourably received by the discriminating public. A trial is sure to convince the most fastidious users of the excellent qualities of this new brand.

GODREJ SANDAL SOAPS

Godrej Sandal Soaps are heavily perfumed with Mysore Sandal Oil and weigh very much more than any other Sandal Soap, Indian or Foreign, and yet its price is lower than any of them.

Factory:— GODREJ SOAPS LIMITED BOMBAY.

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CALCUTTA, LAHORE, MADRAS and KARACHI

KARNATAKA AURORA CREAM:—

A non-greasy toilet preparation that masters the hair and keeps the head cool and pleasant. This Preparation once used by anyone will be used always.

KARNATAKA SNOW:—

An Elegant toilet preparation which provides the best means of preserving the natural beauty and complexion.

CREMOR LIMONIS:—

The most popular hair dressing. A small quantity applied to the head imparts a very cooling and pleasant sensation and keeps the head cool for a long time.

Manufacturers:—

KARNATAKA CH. & PH. WORKS, LTD.

45, Princess Street, BOMBAY, 2.

STOCKISTS AT DADAR:

BILL & COMPANY,

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GENERAL STORES, MATUNGA,

G. I. P. Railway.

The ideal biscuit for the kiddies

These biscuits are made with Glaxo. Nourishing for Children. Favourites with all .....

Made by PEEK FREAN London

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CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Vaishakh, Shud 3, 1999.
Muslim: Safar 2, 1353.
Parsi: Adar 12, 1303.
Sunrise: 6h 4m
Sunset: 7h 6m.
High Water: 1-00, 14-04
Low water: 7-03, 20-8

GURUKUL FOR DAHINSAR

The inaugural ceremony of a Gurukul, near Bombay, will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 5-30 p.m. at Dahinsar, Borivli, when Sjt. Jamnadas Harakhji Sanghavi will preside. At this Gurukul, Mahamahopadhyaya Shridhar Shastri Pathak will instruct the pupils in Vedic lore, and Prof. Dhundiraj Shastri Vinod, will deliver discourses on the Six Schools of Hindu Philosophy.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The Clan Line Steamer "Hesperia" arrived at Suez on the 12th evening.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"The Law of Cycles" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be followed by questions and answers at the Hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, to-day (Wednesday) evening at 6-15.

K. REITHER'S RECITAL

On Friday (May 18th) from 9-30 to 10 p.m. there will be a Violin Recital by Karl Reither, the well-known Viennese violinist and orchestra leader, who is passing through Bombay "en route" to a resident engagement at the Grand Hotel, Colombo. Mr. Reither's programme is as under: "Corelli Variations" Arr. Kreisler; "Valse in E Flat" Chopin-Kreisler; "Caprice Viennois" Kreisler; "Jai reux mourir" Tosti; "Viennese Music" Arr. Kreisler; "Romance" Wieniawski.

WARNER BROS.' WONDER BAR

KAY FRANCIS in blazing romance and drama!
DICK POWELL in romance and song!
DOLORES DEL RIO in drama and sensational dance!
RICARDO CORTEZ in cyclonic drama and dance!
AL JOLSON in comedy and ringing song!
HAL LEROY in dance and comedy!
GUY KIBBEE in a comedy battle royal!
HUGH HERBERT in another comedy battle royal!
RUTH DONNELLY in comedy and drama!
and 5,000 others in the greatest congress of show-stopping talent the screen has ever known!

NEXT SATURDAY AT
THE REGAL
Booking Open From 9-30 a.m.

TO-DAY ON RAIDO

6-30 a.m. Commercial bulletin; 12-0 noon Selection of Indian music; 1-0 p.m. Bombay market Opening Rates.

5 p.m. European Ladies' Hour; Home Chat by Beth; 5-30 p.m. Relay of music from Regal Cinema; 7 p.m. Indian programme Light music; 8 p.m. Talk on "Travancore" in English. 8-30 p.m. Available market rates; 8-45 p.m. News in Hindi. 9 p.m. Weather report and News Bulletin in English; 9-15 p.m. "Newsreel." A Weekly commentary by A G A Norman, The Radio Reporter; 9-45 p.m. Hotel Majestic Famous Ben Band. 11 p.m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-15 p.m. Time Signal from Big Tom.

7-30 p.m. Scraphook for 1914, a microphone medley or twenty years ago.

8-40 p.m. Folkestone Municipal Orchestra.

9-15 p.m. Time Signal from Greenwich. Wind Flowers, a song cycle.

9-45 p.m. B B C Dance Orchestra.

10-30 p.m. News Bulletin.

10-45 p.m. New Books, a talk.

11 p.m. Gramophone records.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

PATHE—"Her Bodyguard" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"I Adore You" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"The Chief" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Khak-ka-Putla" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Chandidas" Daily at 5-30 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Manjari." Time as usual.
PALACE—"The Kid from Spain." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Shane-Khuda" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
WEST END—"Seeta." Time as usual.
EXCELSIOR—"Disraeli." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Walls of Gold." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"Rasputin & Empress". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Palooka." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"King Kong." Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.

FREE DISPENSARY

The total number of patients who took advantage of the Grain Merchants' Association Free Dispensary, Bombay, during the month of April, 1934 was 590; out of which 281 were males; 116 females and 193 children. The average attendance per day was 98.

SOCIETY WEDDING IN BOMBAY

To-day (Wednesday) the wedding of Smti. Vishaka, daughter of Sir Manubhai Mehta, Prime Minister of Bikaner, comes off at 6-30 p.m. at Damodar Bhavan, Warden Road, Bombay.

The bridegroom is Mr. Purushottam V. Dikshit, Bar-at-Law. Yesterday (Tuesday) a musical concert was arranged at which a large and distinguished company was present.

Change Of Programme At Pathe To-day "Her Body Guard"

The management of the Pathe Cinema have decided to change their Programme as from Wednesday (the 16th instant), and are releasing one of B.P. Schulberg's big productions, "Her Bodyguard." Starring in this unique comedy Edmund Lowe puts up one of the biggest performances of his career and is very ably assisted by Wynee Gibson. This is a particularly good comedy and one which everybody should see.

TRIPLE ATTRACTION AT
The REGAL
The Theatre Magnificent
(AIR-CONDITIONED).
TO-NIGHT at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Warner Bros. Musical
'I Adore You'
Starring
MARGOT GRAHAME
MR. COCHRAN'S REVUE
Also
A Film of H. R. H.
THE PRINCE OF WALES
AND
THE F. A. CUP FINAL.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME:
THE CAPITOL
Bombay's Leading Talkie House
TO-NIGHT: At 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's
ROLLICKING FOUR-ALARM COMEDY
Ed. WYNN in his greatest entertainment THE CHIEF
with CHARLES (CHIC) SALE

MORARJI GOCULDAS MILL

New Agreement Made To Restart It

The adjourned extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Morarji Gokuldas Mill (Parel) was held at Sudama House, Ballard Estate, on Tuesday.

Mr. H. H. Lakin, (Managing Director of Messrs. W. H. Brady and Co.) and Chairman of the Board of Directors of Morarji Goculdas Mill, presided.

The meeting was convened in connection with the re-starting of the Mill. The Mill had been closed on Dec. 28, 1933, owing to financial difficulties. The management (the Board of Directors of the Mill itself) hope to restart the Mill as from 16th May.

NEW AGREEMENT.

At the general meeting on Tuesday the new agreement with Messrs. Ganesh Nara'n and Co., Piramal, was approved by the shareholders by which Messrs. Ganesh Narain and Co. become the future Managing Agents of the Mill.

Another general meeting will also be held on 26th May to confirm the agreement and the appointment of the agents.

The present management hope, however, to start the Mill even from Wednesday (to-day.)

KHADI EXHIBITION'S SUCCESS

Khadi Worth Rs. 43,000 Sold: 35,000 Persons Visit It

The All-India Khadi Exhibition after remaining open for a fortnight from 28th April 1934, closed on the 13th May 1934.

Judging from the number of persons who visited the Exhibition and the Khadi sales during the period of the Exhibition; it can be safely said that the Exhibition fully achieved the objects the organisers had in view.

On Sunday (13th instant) the Exhibition was visited by 12,000 persons, and the total number of visitors during the fortnight was 35,000. Equally brisk was the sale of Khadi at the Exhibition; the total sales amounted to Rs. 43,000.

The Gandhi Seva Sena lady volunteers fully took advantage of this Exhibition, and even from very small donations, collected in all Rs. 751.

ALLEGED ADULTERATION OF GHEE

High Court Reverses Magistrate's Judgment And Accquits Accused

Mr. Justice Rangnekar and Mr. Justice Kania on the Appellate Side of the High Court on Tuesday heard the revisional application filed by Ladhoo Kurpal, against the order of the Presidency Magistrate, 5th Court, who sentenced him to a fine of Rs. 25 in default one week's simple imprisonment, under section 4 of the Bombay Prevention of Adulteration Act.

The petitioner was a dealer in vegetable rpoducts and vegetable "tawda" i.e., an article of food prepared by mixing pure ghee and vegetable products.

The petitioner stated that in July last his firm received an order from a merchant for 3 tins of vegetable tawda. On July 25th, in his absence, his shop was visited by Mr. Jamshedji Hormusji Doctor, a Municipal Inspector, who purchased some tawda from one of the three tins, and obtained a sale-memo from Khetsey, the petitioner's servant who was at the shop.

The Municipal Inspector got the article examined by the Municipal Analyist who certified that it contained 38.7 per cent of pure ghee. The petitioner and his servant Khetsey were then prosecuted by the Municipality under the above section. The petitioner was convicted while the case against his servant was withdrawn.

APPEAL

Against his conviction and sentence, the petitioner approached the High Court in revision.

Mr. F S Talyarkhan with Mr. Balubhai T Desai and Mr. R B Kantawala appeared for the appellant. Mr. S G Velinkar appeared for the Bombay Municipality, while Mr. P B Shingne, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

On behalf of the appellant it was contended that as the lower court found that the article sold was not injurious to health and the Municipal inspector did not object to the article being described as a vegetable tawda in the said memo, the accused had committed no offence. Another point advanced for the accused was that the Bombay Government had framed rules under section 4 of which rule No. 8 bore the heading "Labels relating to substances which were "Ghee and butter substitutes." The said rule so far as vegetable tawda was concerned was not applicable and was 'ultra vires.'

"NOT GUILTY"

In delivering judgment, their Lordships observed that the prosecution had not established that the article was not vegetable tawda. The inspector raised no objection to the description by that name, in the said memo. Under the circumstances it was difficult to believe that he acted fradulently or dishonestly or purported to sell something which he did not believe to be the article asked for by the Inspector. Their Lordships were of opinion that the only conclusion from these facts was that the accused honestly believed that what was asked by the inspector was vegetable tawda, and he sold him that article. Their Lordships held that the accused was not guilty of the offence and quashed the sentenced passed by the Lower Court, directing the fine to be refunded.

Late SIR JAGMOHANDAS VARJIVANDAS

Orthodox Hindu Leader Who Founded Numerous Charities

(From A Correspondent.)

public life of this city a well-known Hindu philanthrophist. Born of a very respectable family Sir Jagmohandas received his early education in Bombay and joined his father's business while he was still in his teens.

He was for several years chairman of the Great Eastern Mill Co., Ltd. He was for a long time a member of the Municipal Corporation of the city. After his father's demise he in co-operation with his brother, late Sheth Tribhovandas Varjivandas, founded the Seth Varjivandas Madhavdas Kapole Boarding School—an educational institution in which about 25 students pursue their courses of higher education.

He took keen interest in commercial education and he contributed Rs. 2,25,000 towards founding a chair in Sydenham

The Late Sir Jagmohandas Varjivandas.

College of Commerce and Economics. He was a trustee of many charitable Trusts—chief among them being the Madhav Baug, the Kapole Boarding School, the Muljibhai Madhavdas Dharmashala, Sion Sanitarium, etc., He was the president of the Amreli Kapole Boarding School, where aout 75 students receive their free elementary and secondary education. He was the head of the Kapole Community for the last 20 years and he took a prominent part in all the questions relating to the caste and he was instrumental in removing the restrictions on foreign travel.

In the year 1912, the title of Knighthood was conferred upon him by the Government in recognition of his public services.

In recent years, in matters of religion he ranged himself on the side of the orthodox section of the Hindu Community. He was the chairman of the Bombay branch of all-India Sanatana Dharma Sabha. His wife, Lady Laxmibai Jagmohandas, takes an active part in all the questions of Social reforms and is a pioneer of women's movement in this presidency. She is the chairman of the Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal.

By nature Sir Jagmohandas was kind-hearted and was loved and respected by all who came in contact with him. He leaves behind him his widow and a large circle of relations, friends and admirers.

SEASON TICKET FOUND

One season ticket issued by the B B & C J Rly. third-class quarterly, between Dadar and Marine Lines and ending on 3-7-34, bearing the name of S S Agaskar is found. The owner can take it from Khadi Bhandar, Dadar, with necessary identification.

PERPETUATING VITHALBHAI'S MEMORY.

Committee Invites Donations To Fund

At a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay held on 11th December, 1933, at the Town Hall, it was resolved to perpetuate in a suitable manner, the memory of the late Deshbhakt Vithalbhai Patel, by raising a fitting and permanent memorial, in appreciation of his great valuable and meritorious services to the Country and Nation.

Pursuant to the said resolution and with a view to raise funds, "The Vithalbhai Patel Memorial Committee" has been formed, consisting of several influential and representative citizens, with Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai as Chairman.

It was, however, deemed advisable to suspend public subscriptions for sometime in order to give preference and precedence to the Bihar Earthquake Relief Fund.

The Hon. Secretaries, of the Committee now desire to bring it to the notice of the public in general and numerous friends and admirers of the late patriot and leader in particular, that the Memorial Committee has now started and opened the "Vithalbhai Patel Memorial Fund", and that all donations and subscriptions will be greatfully received at the following places:—

(1) Mr. J. K. Mehta, Indian Merchants' Chamber, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

(2) Mr. G. I. Patel, 305, Hornby Road, Bombay.

The Committee trusts that the public will generously respond to this appeal, so as to enable it to make this undertaking a great success.

All cheques drawn in favour of the Hon. Treasurers, "The Vithalbhai Patel Memorial Fund", may be sent to any of the above-stated addresses.

AN INTER-CASTE MARRIAGE

An interesting but quiet inter-caste marriage was celebrated on Tuesday evening at the house of Mr. Nagindas T. Master when his daughter, Miss Kapila was married to Mr. Indrajit, son of Mr. Govindlal Thakore, the well-known Bombay lawyer. The daughter belongs to a Bania family while Mr. Thakore is a Brahma Kshtariya. Mr. Indrajit, who is now reading for the LL.B. Examination, took part in the last Civil Disobedience Campaign and spent one year in jail. Miss Kapila, appeared for the B.A. Examination this year.

CUSTOMS DUTY BY PORBANDAR STATE

25 p. c. Levy On Swadeshi Sugar, 15 p. c. On Paints

PORBANDAR, May 15.

The Porbandar State has imposed a customs duty of 25 per cent on Swadeshi sugar, 15 per cent on paints, and Re. 1-8-0 per maund on white imported sugar. —United Press.

Facilities For Consignments To Bihar Cattle Committee

BOMBAY, May 15.

The Officiating Chief Traffic Manager, G.I.P. Railway, has issued the following notification: "In addition to the designations of Government officials and names of relief organisations to whom articles intended for earthquake relief may be booked without concession certificates being required to be produced at the time of booking such articles it is notified for general information that the certificates will be dispensed with in respect also of articles to be consigned by rail to the Bihar Earthquake Distressed Cattle Relief Committee."—A.P.

"CHRONICLE" EARTHQUAKE RELIEF FUND

Our Readers' Contribution

Our readers contributed the following amount on Monday:—

Nome de Plume "Indian"	10	0	0
In memory of my mother K.M.C.	20	0	0
Contribution of Indian ladies in Japan through N. Fatehally and Co.	471	4	10
Ishvarlal K., station master, Andheri (B.B. & C.I. Rly.)	2	8	0
Pranshankar G., Station Master Elphinstone Rd., (B.B. & C.I. Rly.) ..	2	8	0
Total	505	4	10

GRAVE ALLEGATIONS AGAINST RLY. STAFF

Protest Against Closing Of Over-Bridge For Public Use

MEMORIAL TO MUNICIPALITY

Great resentment prevails among the residents of Vile Parle against the decision of the Railway authorities closing the over-bridge for the public.

At a meeting of Vile Parle ladies several resolutions were passed, one of which drew the attention of the Railway authorities to "the uncivil and barbarous treatment" meted out to the public and particularly to the ladies.

Another resolution called upon the Municipality to have the over-bridge declared open for public use.

A number of citizens have also sent a memorial to the Vile Parle Municipality protesting against the action of the Railway authorities.

The following are the resolutions passed at the Vile Parle ladies' meeting.—

"This meeting draws the attention of the Municipality to the fact that the Railway authorities have closed the existing over-bridge to use by the public and calls upon the Municipality to make immediate arrangement at any cost to have this bridge declared open for public use or to provide for any satisfactory and convenient passage for crossing over from one side of the town to the other.

This meeting draws the attention of the Railway Authorities to the uncivil and barbarous treatment meted out by the Railway Staff to the public and in particular to ladies in the execution of the orders to prevent the use of the bridge by the public.

"This meeting calls upon the Municipality to suspend construction of the 'proposed market' until the over bridge question is satisfactorily settled and in the circumstances to provide for at least 10 stalls for vegetables and three other stalls for flowers and fruits on the western side."

"Resolved that copies of this resolutions be forwarded to the Collector with a request that pressure be brought on the Municipality to meet the demands of the Railway in this connection and to suspend execution of the market and that the collector be good enough to interest himself in the matter so as to accelerate the settlement."

COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

A committee consisting of five members was appointed to meet the Collector, the Railway authorities and the Municipality and to carry on the necessary correspondence and adopt the necessary measures for the due execution of the above resoutions, and in particular to ensure that the municipality deals with this matter in a business like manner with the utmost despatch.

CITIZENS' MEMORIAL TO MUNICIPALITY

The following memorial has been sent by a number of citizens including Messrs. Bhagvanlal Bhatt, Dashrathlal A. Joshi, Gunvantrai M. Desai, and Ramnikrai M. Mehta to the Vile Parle Municipality:—

"We have learnt with deep regret that the Municipality has seen it fit to decide to record the papers in connection with the dispute with regard to the Railway overbridge.

This unfortunate decision is presumably responsible for the renewed and vigorous efforts by the Railway Authority to deny to the public the use of the bridge.

Whatever be the reasons which influenced the Municipality in coming to this decision we are constrained to observe with due respect to yourself and your esteemed colleagues that the decision is wrong, for we are convinced that it was the duty of the Municipality to settle the dispute at any cost (within reason) considering the peculiar situation of this town, and the position occupied by the Bridge as being the main and most convenient link between the two division of the town.

This is a question which effects the whole town and the manner in which it has been shelved by the Municipality can only convey to our mind the impression that the Municipality has failed to realise the implications and significance of the connecting link being cut off and the untold hardship to which the ladies and the school going children will in particular be subjected. A visit from one part of the town to the other and return cost to a non-Season ticket holder annas two and the number of such visitors not as a matter of pleasure but as a matter of day routine certainly is not less than 1,000 a day.

It is imperative that this matter should be settled with the utmost despatch for you have to take into account that that:—

(1) A large number of ladies from the western side have got to go to the east side for shopping.

(2) That the Gujarati schools being situated on the west side a number of school going children from east have got to come to the western side.

(3) Most of the Doctors have their dispensaries on the east and their patients residing on the west have got to meet their doctors there.

(4) There being Indian and Jain temples on either side people from one side have got to go to the other for their daily religious homage, and

(5) That the existing level crossings are far away to say nothing as to the undesirable surroundings there.

This is a matter which the Municipality cannot shirk for want of Funds for on the solution of this problem will depend the success of the market scheme now in contemplation.

We gather that the Railway Authorities are prepared to provide another overbridge and have required the Municipality to contribute Rs. 10,000/- towards its costs in annual instalments of Rs. 1,000/- We think this scheme is fair considering all the circumstances and that the Municipality should accept it for want of any other even though the Municipality may have to pay the full sum of Rs. 10,000/- all atonce.

We have in circumstances to request you to convene a special meeting of the Municipality for the consideration of this matter at a very early date.

You will kindly treat this matter as urgent."

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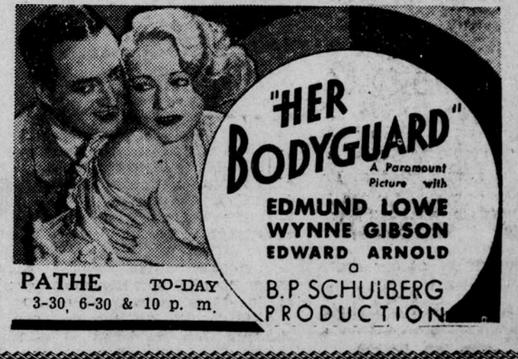

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, MAY 16 1934

WHAT IS SWADESHI?

The definition of Swadeshi suggested by Mahatma Gandhi for the special purpose of the All-India Swadeshi Sangha has given rise to a keen controversy and some misunderstanding. The definition is as follows:—

"For the purpose of this institution Swadeshi shall cover useful articles wholly manufactured in this country through small industries which require for their existence continuous education and public opinion in their favour, and which will accept the directions issued by the Board of this institution as to the price of the articles manufactured by them and the wages and welfare of labour under their control. Such swadeshi, therefore, will exclude articles manufactured through large and organised industries which are well able to take care of themselves and which can command State protection without needing popular aid."

The question of a definition of Swadeshi is not quite so simple as it appears. It is notorious that many things that pass off as Swadeshi contain some foreign element either in respect of their raw material used, or the administration of the concerns that produce the things. Some slight foreign element may have to be condoned for special reasons. But some limit to the concession is necessary in the shape of a clear definition of Swadeshi. A rough and ready definition was improvised by the Congress in 1930 and it proved fairly workable for a year or two. Soon, however, the definition was found to be defective and the All-India Swadeshi Workers' Conference that met in Bombay some months ago appointed a special committee to propose a just and workable definition.

The Problem

Gandhiji's suggestion is made in connection with the labours of this very committee. The problem before the committee was how to distinguish between pure Swadeshi goods or those with a permissible amount of foreign element in them from those which it would be a travesty of terms to regard as Swadeshi. We believe that many earnest Swadeshi workers have felt the need of a fairly strict definition of Swadeshi. They knew that even semi-Swadeshi goods are better than entirely foreign goods and deserve some consideration as such. But they rightly believe that their active propaganda should be reserved exclusively for purely Swadeshi goods. And in this category they would include only those goods in the production of which the capital, raw material, management, and labour are substantially Indian and the interests of labour are duly safeguarded. The last condition is important. It implies that though certain goods are fully Swadeshi in the normal sense, Swadeshi workers do not regard them as being entitled to any special support, such as is usually given by public propaganda.

Gandhiji's Definition

Now, Gandhiji goes a stage further in this line of reasoning. He admits that many goods are purely Swadeshi in the normal sense of the turn. But he believes that special propaganda, such as the Swadeshi Sangha is carrying on, should be reserved for only those industries that are useful but weak and, therefore, need all the public support they can get and in this category he would include only those Swadeshi goods which are the products of useful small scale industries "which require for their existence continuous education of public opinion in their favour and which will accept directions issued by the Board of this institution. (All-India Swadeshi Sangha) as to the price of the articles manufactured by them and the wages and welfare of labour under their control." Such a definition will naturally exclude articles manufactured through large and organised industries, because, according to Gandhiji, they are strong enough to take care of themselves and can command State protection without needing popular aid. Most persons will readily accept the general principle underlying Gandhiji's suggestion that propaganda should be concentrated on those industries which deserve and need it most and which are amenable to fair control by the Swadeshi Board. But it is somewhat illogical to make the very definition of Swadeshi coincide with the nature of such industries. Imagine, for instance, a concern producing purely Indian cloth, either handspun or mill-made. It may be necessary for some reason to withhold from it the support of the Swadeshi Sangha. But it is anomalous and confusing to contend that the cloth is not Swadeshi. Nor is it right to assume that all organised industries are able to take care of themselves or can get State aid without popular aid. However, if the main object of Gandhiji's suggestion is, in the words of Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, that "the best use of the time and energy of the Swadeshi Sangha is to be attained by confining their attention to small unorganized industries," the best way would seem to be as follows: That the Sangha should certify as Swadeshi all purely Indian goods, produced in accordance with its conditions, whether they be the product of small or large industries; that propaganda for the products of organised industries should be carried on to a bare limited extent that is necessary to prevent the use of foreign goods; and that the Sangha should concentrate its best efforts on the small scale industries recommended by Gandhiji.

Japan Obeys The League!

As British statesmen confess openly—and regret privately—the Dominions are free to come to their own separate arrangements with foreign Powers regardless of Britain and her needs. This freedom Canada, South Africa and Ireland have already been practising. They have now been joined by Australia. A representative of that Dominion is touring "neighbouring" countries. He visited China and made statements—in addition to exploring commercial possibilities—urging friendship and goodwill on behalf of Australia. He is now in Japan indulging in "frank and most friendly conversations most useful for the promotion of Japanese and Australian friendship."

This is, of course, "most" delightful—although we do feel a spasm of pain at the humiliation to the British Charge D'Affaires who had to be present. But what is more superlatively delicious is the solemnity with which Mr. Hirota emphasised that Japan did not fortify the mandated Islands and intended scrupulously to adhere to the mandate." It should have been a sight not for Messrs. Latham and Dod; Mr. Hirota protesting scrupulous adherence to a mandate from the League of Nations from which Japan has cut herself away with "scrupulous" and ostentatious defiance. "Sanctimonious humbug" does not fully describe this scrupulousness.

Seeing Red Everywhere

Nobody expected the "Times of India" to approve of even the cautious sympathy that Dr. Ansari has expressed for the Socialist programme that is being urged by many Congress men including Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Nor is one surprised at our contemporary regarding that programme as "Communism and anarchy." If the people at all take such a view seriously, they will naturally say: "Communism could not be quite so bad, after all, if it meant all the good things to be found in the Congress Socialist programme." However, nothing better can be expected from a paper which opposes even adult franchise and wants the vote to be the monopoly of those who have "a stake in the country." It is monstrous to suggest that a poor man without property, who adds to the country's wealth with his toil, has no stake in the country and that the parasites who live on other men's toil are to be regarded as large stake-holders.

BLACK AFRICA WEIGHS HER INDICTMENT

Tragic Story Of Systemic Emasculation By European Domination

(The following article, apparently by a son of Africa who signs himself "Africanus', and published in the well-known Parisian, illustrated weekly, "Lu", describes, in a vivid manner, the depths of physical and moral degradation to which the continent has been reduced. He supports each of his statements by quoting some of the internationally well-known writers and figures which are too eloquent for words.

Specially Translated from French by Mademoiselle Berta da Menzes, Braganza.)

I

For the last four centuries Europe has made Africa its prey and it is only thanks to the extraordinary vitality of the blacks that their complete extermination has been avoided.

New Slavery

Five centuries have flown since the beginning of the slave-trade, but the position of the black man has remained essentially the same. True, the transatlantic trading of negro slaves has been abolished; but slavery remains. It has but changed in name and form. The only difference between the past and the present is that, instead of capturing Negroes and shipping them to America, the Whites have taken possession of Africa and have installed themselves with arms and baggage.

They have been dragged away from their tribal life, have been deprived of their lands which have been given to European farmers, to capitalists and to concessionaries for whom the Negroes are forced to work in order to produce new riches for white Europe.

What Andre Gide Saw

The great French writer Andre Gide, in his book: "A Journey to Congo," describes in the most striking manner the effects of the Western civilisation on the life of the Blacks. In twenty years, the population of French Equatorial Africa has been reduced from 7 and half million to two and a half million, whereas the population of Cabon, which was one and a half million in 1911, was not more than 300,000 in 1921. Where have the Blacks gone? They have all simply died of hunger, of under-nourishment, of disease and excessive work to which they are condemned by the Whites.

These facts should not surprise us. The French journalist, Albert Londres, explained how railways are built in Africa. Depopulation increases everywhere; in Central Africa, in Kenya, in the Belgian Congo, in Cameron, in Angola, in Nigeria.

Negro Indictment

The slavery of the Black race, established in the twentieth century, under a new form corresponding to the technical progress of production, but continues the ancient slavery system that for centuries flourished in the New World.

It is a grave accusation that Africa formulates against Europe. What proofs can the accuser supply?

The colonial systems are not exactly the same everywhere, for they depend on the national politics of the ruling country. But for the great majority of Negroes there is no difference at being governed directly by European governors and proconsuls, or indirectly by some puppets whose strings have to be pulled from behind, whether they take features of native chiefs or officials of European governments.

Deprived Of Land

It is in the African colonies that the White man's civilisation has offered the worst results. Only a few months ago, proof has been furnished of this to the whole world: an English Admiral, at the head of 200 soldiers with artillery, marched against and dethroned a native chief of Bechuan because this chief had ordered the punishment of a White man guilty of having seduced women and of stupefying man and making drunkards of them.

In most of the countries where White colonisation has spread the Blacks have been segregated in specially reserved places. The economic basis has been completely imposed by the laws imposed by the Whites.

This happens in the most striking manner in the South African Union where 80 per cent of the best lands have been taken from the natives and given to one and half million Whites whilst only

(Continued on page 10)

GOANS AND SWADESHI

They Must Adapt Their Dress And Diet To The Climate Of The Country

(By TRISTAS DA BRAGANZA CUNHA)

III

Identical reasons explain the absence of the least artistic manifestation that could be considered civilized. Every art has a national basis and requires an intimate communion with the life of the people from whom it draws its sap and cannot be faked with mere copies of products of foreign genius however perfect they may be. Each people, each race, has its own art, quite different from the art of other peoples and differs from these even in its material form and in its technique. The Persians used the miniature and the carpet as a means of artistic expression, producing in the latter real epics which can rival with the immortal frescoes of Italian Renascence artists. In this art they possess a long tradition and a perfection of national genius equalled by none inspite of the desperate efforts of nations that boast superior material means. In the same manner, the Chinese popularized the art of ceramics to such a point that they made of it the most perfect aesthetic form of expression. It is still the national tradition that explains the superiority of the Indian textile over cloth from any other country. India was the cradle of artistic textiles. The muslins from Dacca, shawls from Kashmir, brocades from Benares and printed cotton material from Masulipatam as well as various other specialities acquired such a degree of perfection as has remained unrivalled by any other country. It is because art is creation, not mere imitation or pastiche talent.

WANTED NEW CONSCIOUSNESS

As a proof of this there is our literary production which in view of its insignificance, can well be considered 'non-existent.' It is doomed to sterility, to mediocrity, as it aims only to repeat fine phrases learnt in exotic books which treat of subjects of no interest to us. We write in a language that has not even words to designate various products of our soil and has no expressions to describe activities and customs of the local life. We are unable to effectively express the sentiments that dominate our individual and collective life. The whole of our intellectual life discloses the most dreadful unreality and lack of sincerity and is nothing more than a grotesque show learnt ta the mirror. It is, therefore, high time for us to react against the forces that have drawn us to the present degradation. The invigorating breath of the storm that is agitating India must serve us as an incentive to throw ourselves on the way of regeneration. Swadeshi is the one indispensable remedy for the serious ailments from which we suffer. We must develop our local industries and increase our low production, introducing in this modern industrial methods of work and organization. But this can only be done by opening for our products the great Indian market which is our natural outlet. And that can be obtained only by opening in exchange our own market for the Indian products. Our salvation lies in respecting the economical unity of Inda. At all costs we must therefore break the customs barier which is strangling us.

WHAT WE MUST DO

We must encourage our clever and skilful craftsmen by not parading the cost of their humble effort produced in conditions so difficult and by ceasing to patronize European and American trash out of sheer snobbishness. The rich must take to heart the necessity to resuscitate our dying arts by helping our craftsmen who in Albuquerque's time were sent to Portugal to work and teach there, and who have greatly influenced Portuguese and European art. We should also try to adopt our dress and diet to the conditions of modern life and to the climate of our country. Let us not educate our taste through fashion-papers and catalogues of millinery shops and let us not poison ourselves with wines and adulterated liquors destined for colonial use. Let us cultivate the Konkani, raising the standard of our mother-tongue. Let us stop aping European manners and customs and let us fight against the stupid prejudice according to which, to be civilized, one must follow them to the unmeaning detail. We must do all this to be able to claim our quality of Indians standing by the side of our brethren of India.

(Concluded).

FRANKLY SPEAKING

FAR EAST CRISIS

We hope the Tokio message is not the beginning of the end. The Far East is a dry-powder magazine and it needs but a "spark" to set it on fire. It is, of course, difficult to guage the exact amount of truth in the report that a Manchukuo steamer carrying Japanese troops was fired at from a Soviet fortress at the confluence of the Amur and the Sungari rivers, the casualties involving one killed and one wounded. The report is from Tokio and it is notorious that though the present Foreign Minister has more than once emphasized the pacific intention of his Government, there are certain people in Japan who have not been making any secret of their "Arakism," of their determination, that is, to push forward their Imperialist designs even by involving their country in a war with Russia. Russia, on the other hand, has been, as is admitted by Russia's enemies themselves, equally determined not to be led into a war. Therein lies all the hope of peace. We hope Moscow will not lose its balance. Otherwise, the beginning, as we say, of the tragic end has all but arrived.

PERIL TO WESTERN "PRESTIGE"

While one die-hard, Sir Henry Page-Croft, has been proclaiming to the world alleged "outrages of Muslims" by "forcibly converting Hindus," another brother of his protests in the House of Commons that many American films were now being shown in India which were "pro-Communist, offensive to Muslims and prejudicial to the prestige of Western civilization." We do not know where Sir Philip Dawson got his information about Muslims being involved in American films. Nor do we know how they are pro-Communist, unless it be because they expose Western civilization. They certainly are prejudicial to the "prestige" of Western civilization—an artificially created prestige of an artificial civilization. But that prestige has been exploded as a myth already, the Philip Dawsons taking a prominent part by seeking to sustain it through a system whose motive inspiration is cynical repudiation of the rights of man, civilization as such, and also Christianity which Western civilization libels by professing it.

JUSTICE?

A Sholapur magistrate has sentenced Sjt. Sorab S. Batlivalla to rigorous imprisonment on three charges. The sentences are to run consecutively so that Mr. Batlivala will be in jail for thirteen months. In addition, if Mr. Batlivalla does not pay a fine of Rs. 600, he must serve another term of four months and a half. The Magistrate who could inflict to such a heavy sentence for the offence of leading a procession of workers and shouting slogans must indeed, be an unusually zealous guardian of law and order. Technically, of course, the magistrate may be justified in the punishment he awarded. But technical justice almost invariably defeats the ultimate objective. Further, Mr. Batlivalla, in spite of his delicate health and social and professional status is to be subjected to the harshness of "C" class treatment. Is all this a vindication of justice in the real sense? The last few years literally full of trials and imprisonment of political offenders have not brought home the very obvious lesson.

WORSE THAN DYARCHY.

Again the expected has happened and Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto finds himself installed as Minister for Local Self-Government in place of Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper, already appointed Executive Councillor.; The people expected both these appointments pretty long ago because they know but too well the policy of communal balancing that has been responsible for such appointments for several years past. Sir Shah Nawaz may be a leader of the Sind Muslim group that has played a notable, though not an enviable, part in the history of the Bombay Council; but he cannot be justly regarded as a leader of the entire Muslim party or of any large party in the Council. If he still gets on as a Minister, as he is very likely to, it will by relying largely on the official and nominated votes. And thereby hangs a tragic tale. Continued inevitable reliance on official favour is destructive of the very principle of Ministerial responsibility to the Legislature. The plan is worse than Dyarchy. It is disguised bureaucracy.

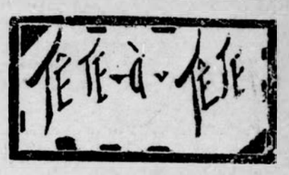
Press Views

A Warning

Bombay mill-owners are driving for a fall. To-day is the twenty-first day of the strike, but there has been no improvement in the situation. The aeroplane propaganda has proved ineffective, and clashes in the strike area are a daily feature. But the mill-owners are not only apathetic but appear to be aggressively hostile to labour. It is reported that they are thinking of a lock-out; and this report appears to be supported by the wholesale discharge of the clerical staff of a mill by the authorities. In these circumstances we consider it our duty to give a clear warning to the mill-owners. Let them take it from us that such a drastic step will be highly resented by the public, and the mill-magnates should have the sense to realize that their industry being protected at the expense of the consumer, they have no right to ride rougshod over the feelings of the people.—"Forward."

But Two Courses

There are only two courses open to the A.I.C.C., if it is to act straight. First is to adopt the formula of Mahatma Gandhi and the second is to refuse to recognize the Swaraj Party as the parliamentary wing of the Congress. It would be fatal to the Congress to allow its attitude to be misbly. On the other hand if understood and misinterpreted. While the Congress spirit has become universal, the credit of Congressmen is low. That means the election campaign cannot be an easy act. If, therefore, Swarajists are given Congress status, the A.I.C.C. should issue a definite mandate to all Congressmen to help the Swaraj Party in its election campaign. Only if such a clear mandate is given may the party be able to annex about half the elected seats in the Assembly. On the other hand if Congressmen feel it difficult to go back on the Lahore resolution, even though the Swarajists have modelled their programme on the Karachi Congress, it is up to the A.I.C.C. openly to defeat the Swarajists proposition and let it run the gauntlet on its own strength.—"Roy's Weekly."



Trotsky is reported to have shaved his beard for the first time in his life.

To convey, no doubt, that the old lion has no den and doesn't want to be bearded.

* * * *

"LORD WILLINGDON TO BACK CONGRESS.

A London Story."

—"The Sun."

A good sun-stroke that—phew.

* * * *

We are gratified to find that the confusion regarding the Congress and the future policy is more or less no more.

The problem has been reduced to the simple and intelligible identity of a "dog."

* * * *

All that is now required is to arrive at a conclusion regarding the following issues arising out of the "dog."

(1) Muzzled non-barking Dog.
(2) Dog-in-the-Manger.
(3) Biting Dog and
(4) Well-biting dog.

* * * *

We for our part hereby express and express publicly—for sentimental and safety-first reasons—our preference for the last.

By the way, we seem to hear the cry from certain quarters "The bad violent dirty dog!"

* * * *

"That he (Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya) can see no power at all in the constitutional machinery which it is proposed to confide to the hands of the Indian electorate is a matter which is beyond our power to explain."

—Bori Bunder.

We congratulate our contemporary on the wisdom of its confession.

* * * *

To a question put to him in the House of Commons as to what were the causes that led to the Bombay mill strike Sir Samuel Hoare replied that "great many reasons were accounted to be responsible for the strike."

And a great many of them have already been accounted for. Isn't that so?

* * * *

"JAP-AUSTRALIAN TALKS."

"Both Disclaim Aggressive Intentions."

What? Even Australia is learning the etiquette of preliminary hand-shake!

* * * *

"Treat Harijan Children as your own" is the advice given by Mahatma Gandhi at a Puri meeting.

Could there be a worse instance of dangerous, infantile adharma?

If he is humoured, he will also make bold to demand that Mr. M. K. Acharya shall treat the Harijan as himself.

* * * *

"I really fail to understand," complains a correspondent, "why all this fuss is being made about Britain paying her War debts in tin, or silver or some other material."

Because America wouldn't accept repudiation and England wouldn't part with her hard earned gold.

* * * *

"The British public," remarks Bori Bunder's Simla correspondent sagaciously, "are taking the anti-White Paper outcry in India as evidence that Mr. Churchill is right."

Never mind. This is as characteristically British as taking the same thing as evidence that the White Paper is right.

* * * *

"M.C.C. Bowlers Collared."

And marched to the nearest police station?

* * * *

We are delighted to lend our strong support to the following advertisement:—

"If you want to read a graphic description of the Bihar Earthsuake, buy a copy of "Devastated Bihar."

Do buy. It has somehow escaped forfeiture; which further adds to its interest.

* * * *

A "dancing" correspondent wishes to know why, although the rates of other items have been curtailed at dance entertainments, the "extraordinary" rate of Re. 1 for a pair of balloons is retained.

Because, no doubt, balloons (are) swell!

* * * *

OUR MONSOON FORECAST.

The monsoon this year will be either (1) early or (2) late or (3) as usual.

* * * *

Judge: You broke this chair over the head of your husband.

Accused: But I didn't intend to do it

Judge: You did not intend to hit your husband?

Accused: But I didn't mean to break the chair.

Plea For More Power To Governor-General

SYKES TALKS ON "W P."

Advocates Second Chambers For Provinces

LONDON, May 15.

The outlook whilst perplexing, appears to contain much promise, stated ex-Governor Sir Frederick Sykes addressing the East India Association on the aspects of the Indian situation. He opined that the White Paper provided a reasonable basis whereon to build. He agreed that the arguments in favour of the transfer of Law and Order predominate and its reservation would mean the perpetuation of dyarchy which it was the object of the Bill to abolish and in view of the fact that police administration in India was always unpopular and criticised if the police remained as the agents of the Governor, their position would become impossible.

Regarding the individual case of Bengal the power of Government to deal with terrorism must be maintained, though in no way discriminating against Bengal. He cited arguments in favour of indirect election and urged the establishment of Second Chambers in as many provinces as possible.

India's foremost need in the future was a strong Central Government capable of keeping the Federal Union intact despite all fissiparous tendencies. He considered that the powers of the Governor-General in dealing with contumacious province must be extended.—Reuter.

Muslim Support To Swaraj Party

LUCKNOW, May 15.

Informal conversation between Muslim leaders at Salempur House which were going on to-day, have clarified the issue that will have to be decided at the formal meeting of the Board to-morrow after the arrival of Dr. Ansari, Mr. Asaf Ali, Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad, Shah Masood, M.L.A., and other leaders.

It is understood that the conversations to-day indicated the complete unanimity of opinion that Muslims should support the Swaraj Party programme.

Opinion also seemed to be in favour of the Muslim Unity Board setting up candidates for elections, though to-day's conversations do not appear to have come to grips with the details of this question.

It is generally felt here that the Unity Board itself will set up its candidates to work through the Swaraj Party. A section is stated to be in favour of appointing a Committee for this purpose which could set up candidates according to the circumstances.—A.P.

"DISUNITED; WE CAN'T GO ONE INCH FORWARD

Shaukat Ali Urges Swaraj Party To Solve Communal Question

LUCKNOW, May 15.

Nawab Mohamed Ismail Khan, President, Muslim Unity Board, and Moulana Shaukat Ali, were prominent arrivals this morning to participate in the meeting of the Unity Board which commences at Salempur House this afternoon.

Interviewed by the "Associated Press" Maulana Shaukat Ali expressed his satisfaction at the formation of the Swaraj Party and withdrawal of civil disobedience. He emphasised the imperative need of putting an end to all communal squabbles so as to enable the leaders to work together for the common good of the Motherland. Regarding the meeting of the Unity Board Maulana Shaukat Ali said:—

"OUR POLICY."

"Our policy is known to everybody. We want to unite all responsible Muslim organisers so that we may all work together and there may be no disruption in Muslims' ranks. Our task is comparatively easy as, thank God, we Muslims are to a certain extent united and there are only a few who would like to play for their own hands. But these will have no chance this time as the Muslim masses desire nothing but unity in our ranks."

"WITHDRAWAL OF C. D."

Welcoming the withdrawal of Civil Disobedience, Maulana Shaukat Ali said that it ought to have been done long ago. He thought that the decision of the Swaraj Party to enter the legislatures was in the interest of the country. He also hoped that the Swaraj Party would use their influence to bring about an honourable settlement of the communal question so that all of them could work together for the common good of the Motherland. "Disunited, we cannot go one inch forward. Therefore, we must have a heart to heart understanding and come to an honourable settlement".

COMMUNAL AWARD.

Speaking about the Communal Award and the attitude taken up by the Swaraj Party in this respect Maulana Shaukat Ali said that in the absence of an agreed settlement among ourselves worked out by ourselves, the Communal Award must stand. I welcome the decision of the Swaraj Party in this respect because it is the same position as the Muslim Unity Board took last December.

The Maulana declined to offer any criticism against those who differed from this attitude towards Communal Award saying: "I am a man of Peace".—A.P.

Killed By Lightning Stroke

POONA, May 15.

During a heavy thunderstorm, which passed over Poona yesterday evening, four men took refuge under a tree but one of them was struck by lightning and killed and another slightly injured. The remaining two men escaped without injuries.—A.P.

PRUSSIAN OFFICER OFFENDS HITLER

HANOVER, May 14.

The ex-Prussian Cavalry Captain Von Kramsta, member of a famous old family, has taken protective custody for objecting to Hitler's words "There is only one nobility—nobility of toil," as a reflection on his rank.

He took a store-owner to task for exhibiting the text in his shop window and withdrew his patronage.—Reuter.

ALTERATIONS IN JAPANESE TORPEDO BOATS

Sequel To Disaster To "Tomotsuru"

TOKIO, May 14.

As sequel to the disaster to the torpedo boat the "Tomotsuru" which capsized on March 13, the Naval Minister ordered the design of the twenty new Japanese torpe boats to be altered.

Including the "Tomotsuru" which recovered after capsizing, three sister ships are now being built, and sixteen provided for in the Naval Programme.

The alterations will increase stability without detriment to their armaments three five inch guns and four torpedo tubes.—Reuter.

LABOUR VICTORY IN BYE-ELECTION

Mr. B. Gardner Returned In Upton Division Of West Ham

LONDON, May 14.

The following is the result of the bye-election in the Upton Division (West Ham) due to the resignation of Mr. A. J. Chotzner:

MR. B. GARDNER (Labour) 11,998 votes.

MR. J. R. J. MACNAMARA (Conservative) 8,534 votes.

MR. FENNER BROCKWAY (Independent) 748 votes.—Reuter.

INDIAN MASSES ARE NOT CONTENTED

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, May 14.

Mr. P. B. Haigh addressing the Conservative India Committee in support of the White Paper, quoted incidents from his own experience to show that the masses were neither so contented nor so helpless as frequently alleged. He expressed the opinion that the administrative difficulties in the way of indirect electon to the provincial legislatures, based on adult suffrage were in no way insuperable.

Dealing with the relations of the Central Executive with the Legislature, Mr. Haigh said he was convinced that neither the Simon Commission Report nor the Government of India despatch was satisfactory.

He expressed the opinion that the White Paper was the only logical and feasible course.

BIG BLAZE IN CONSTANTINOPLE

Soviet Oil Tanks Destroyed By Fire

ISTANBUL, May 14.

Four huge oil tanks on the shores of the Bosphorus belonging to a Soviet oil syndicate were totally destroyed by fire this morning.—Reuter.

B. B. C. COMEDIAN DEAD

LONDON. May 14.

The B. B. C. comedian John Henry, real name Norman Clapham, whose sallies brought laughter to millions since the early days of wireless, was found dead in his London home from gas poisoning.—Reuter.

PLIGHT OF VOLUNTEERS

MADRAS, May 15.

Jaisingh Bhatia, a Congressman, informs the press that he is going on hunger-strike to-day with a view to draw public attention to the plight of the Congress volunteers who are starving and need relief.—United Press.

STOP PRESS

DELHI TALKS

NEW DELHI, May 15.

It is understood that there was important interchange of views between Pandit Malaviya, Doctor Ansari, C. Rajagopalachari, Abdul Kalam Azad and Asafali at Birla House for nearly two hours to-day. The main topic related to views Malaviya had expressed in his statement and position of Swaraj Party as clarified by Dr. Ansari in his statement.

It is further understood that there was no difference of views and conversations were most satisfactory. It is said that further interchange of views will take place between Gandhi, Ansari and Malaviya at Patna to settle the main policy of Congress with respect to Parliamentary work which it is proposed Congress should carry out through an internally autonomous body.

It is also understood that there is no likelihood of any difficulty about adjusting demands of socialist group most of which are already covered by Karachi resolution.—A.P.

M. C. C. DRAW.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

The match between MCC and Australians was drawn, M.C,C,'s second innings score being 182 for 8. Wyatt remained (not out) with 102.

M.C.C. SECOND INNINGS.

Wyatt (not out)	102
Killick c Woodfull b Grimmett	5
Turnbull c Wall b Oreilly	1
Hendren b Oreilly	19
Valentine l-b-w b Oreilly	4
Chapman b Grimmett	1
Brown c McCabe b Grimmet	12
Peebles b Grimmett	0
White c Fleetwood Smith b Wall	21
Oldfield (not out)	2
Extras	15
Total (for 8 wkts.)	182

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Wall 1 for 27, Darling 0 for 8, Grimmett 4 for 90, Oreilly 3 for 29, Fleetwood Smith 0 for 13.

BEGINNING OF A NEW CHAPTER

(Continued from page 1.)

the past years is its programme and ideal.

BOND OF UNITY.

Such are the two forces that have taken definite shape as a result of the past failures in the Congress organisation. Both are limbs of the same body. Neither wants to get out of the Congress. Both parties are eager to maintain the integrity of the Congress which has been built on the devotion and sacrifices of numberless patriots who have faced every suffering cheerfully. The Socialists and the Swarajists, all realise this. And here is an unshakeable bond of unity. Neither party will welcome a split and neither should range itself in inimical rivalry against the other. The weakness or break up of the one will result in the weakening of the basic organisation, that is, the Congress. The significance of the decision of Bombay Congressmen on Mr. Brelvi's resolution and the whole-hearted support of Congress Socialists to that resolution should, therefore, be understandable even to the meanest intelligence. That dceision was that "any programme of Council entry, if and when accepted by the Congress, should be carried out by the Congress itself." The decision was taken in order to guard the Congress against both degeneration and disintegration.

INTEGRITY OF CONGRESS.

The task with which the All-India Congress Committee will, therefore, be faced is the task of maintaining the integrity of the Congress as the organ of the National struggle. The Committee is meeting after three long years during which much water has flown below the bridges, nay bridges have even been washed away It will have the programme of the Swaraj Party as drawn up at Ranchi before it. The Socialist programme on an All-India basis drawn up by the Patna Conference will also be before it. Besides the committee will have to survey the situation that has developed after it met last under happier settings. It will have the numerous speeches and writings of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru during the brief months of freedom he was allowed and in which he has given clear indications of the future tasks. All these will be before the A.I.C.C And on all these will the committee be called upon to base its decisions. Whatever those decisions may be, it cannot in any circumstances, be allowed to compromise the basic integrity of the Congress by creation of autonomous political groups for whatever activity.

If it is to be loyal to the noble ideal of the Congress and to the declared objective of its struggle, namely, "real economic freedom of the masses" along with political freedom, it cannot accept the Swarajist programme as it stands. If it ignores or merely glosses over the Socialist programme, it will do so at great risk to the basic structure of the Congress. If it accepts council entry without a supplementary programme of effective mass organisation, it will fail in its responsibility to the exploited millions of the workers and peasants.

THE MAIN ISSUES.

To sum up, therefore, the main issues on which the A.I.C.C. will be called upon to take synthetic decisions are:

(1) Discontinuance of Civil Disobedience as the official policy of the Congress and thus facilitating the Congress organisations to function effectively,

(2) Whether it is desirable to rescind the Lahore resolution on the boycott of legislatures,

(3) If so, whether the Swarajist programme is the best alternative to civil disobedience and for Legislative activity; or

(4) The Socialist alternative with its emphasis on the organisation of the peasants and workers on the basis of their economic demands with a view to develop the national struggle on effective lines and the acceptance of legislative activity as a mere reflection of this mass agitation, should be accepted; and last, but not the least important,

(5) The integrity of the Congress organisation, that is, undertaking every activity directly by the Congress.

These in broad out-line are the main issues on which the All-India Congress Committee will be called upon to take clear and unequivocal decisions. And the whole country will be watching with keen interest the outcome of the deliberations of the A.I.C.C. at Patna, Let it not be said that committee was in labour and brought out "a puny mouse" rather than a brawn bantling.' On the other hand let us hope that the committee will come out with a programme that will be the proper answer to the challenge thrown by Sir Samuel Hoare. Let us hope the dual policy will be confronted and defeated by a dual policy of intense mass organisation on clear and Scientific basis that will bring the real Constituent Assembly nearer achievement and legislative or electoral activity that will leave no room for any misunderstanding of the Congress-mentality and objective.

JAPAN ALARMED

Sequel To Firing On Manchukuo Steamer

CAPT. SAKURAI SERIOUSLY INJURED

TOKIO, May 14.

There is a tense atmosphere in the Japanese Military Headquarters at Tsitsihar, according to the newspaper "Asahi," in consequence of the firing on a Manchukuo steamer by guns from the Soviet fortress at the confluence of the Amur and Sungari rivers yesterday, in which Captain Sakurai, Commander of a Military Detachment, who was aboard, was seriously injured.—Reuter.

NO APPRECIABLE EXODUS

Strike Committee Carrying On Propaganda Against It

The Secretaries Joint Strike Committee writes:—

During the last four days the attention of the strikers was contentrated on the question of receiving their wages for the last ments to get the workers back to take advantage of the pay-days to use both intimidation and allurements to get the worgers back to work. During these four days tons of handbills have been distributed by the owners, some openly over the signature of the management of the mills, others under thos signatures of "workers." In all cases the propaganda of the millowners has definitely failed. The latest report of the "Evening News" shows not more than 18 mills open.

Both in "the New City of Bombay and the Bombay Industrial" belonging to this Company, no pay notices have as yet been put up. The workers in both these mills to-day went to the mill gates and demanded their pay. The Agent informed the workers orally that they would be required to work for a few days in order to get their pay. The workers resented this and have flatly declared that they are not prepared to work for a single minute in the mill until their demands are granted. The weavers of the "Bombday Industrial surrendered the car of the Agent this morning and demanded their pay within 24 hours otherwise they declared that they would take legal steps. The workers of the New City of Bombay were more aggressive and the police rushed to the rescue of the agent.

In Kurla the tempo of the strike is rising. The strikers of the New Kurla mills demonstrated in front of the Swadeshi Mills in order to ask them to join the strike and they have succeeded partially, 5000 workers have already joined and the rest are expected to come out soon.

Exaggerated reports about the exodus of the strikers to their villages have begun to appear in the press. Our inquiries have elicited the fact that only a very small proportion of the strikers are leaving for their native villages The Strike Committee leaders are carrying in a vigorous propaganda against their exodus in public meetings as well as chawl meetings.

Workers realise that this strike has to be fought to the bitter end, and they have rallied to the call of the Strike Committee to raise the strike fund out of their own coppers. During the past four days, four anna pieces have been pouring into the Strike Fund from the meagre wages of the strikers. Strikers know that it is their own battle and it can only be fought entirely on the strength of their own resources. The Strike Committee has decided to open the separate office at Poibawdi.

BRITISH ENVOY AT NEPAL COURT

SIMLA, May 15.

A communique states:—

His Majesty the King has been pleased to raise the status of the British Envoy at the Court of Nepal to that of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. Lt. Col. G. T. Daukes, C I E., present British Envoy in Nepal has been appointed as His Majesty's Minister at the Court of Nepal and will present his credentials to His Majesty Maharajadhiraja of Nepal on 20th May.

His Majesty the King has also been pleased to express his readiness to receive Nepalese Minister of corresponding rank at the Court of St. James' and Commanding General Bahadur Shamshere Jang has left India to present his credentials.—A.P.

Japan's Attack On European Markets

Italy And Austria-Hungary Combine To Check Invasion

ROME, May 14.

The agreements between Italy and Austria-Hungary designed to give practical effect to the economic protocols of the Rome Pact have been signed by Signor Mussolini and Austro-Hungarian Ministers.

The agreements provide 'inter alia' facilities for the export of wheat from Hungary, concessions in favour of Austria for Industrial products, also concessions in favour of Italy in respect to typical Italian products such as citrous fruits.

Three categories of silk namely drawn, raw and single silk, drawn raw and double silk, drawn twisted and dyed silk have been added to the list of prohibited imports.

The decision is interpreted as another step in the policy of resisting Japan's attack on European markets.—Reuter.

ALL INDIA SOCIALIST CONFERENCE

Over 100 Delegates Will Attend Patna Session

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, May 15

Arrangements for holding the all-India Socialist Conference on the 17th instant are complete.

The session, which commences at 7-30 in the morning in the Anjuman Islamia Hall, Moradpur, will be attended by over 100 delegates from different parts of the country.

Among the delegates expected for the conference are:—Mr. M R Masani and Mr. Purshottam Tricumdas from Bombay, Mr. Sri Frakash, Mr. Sanpuranand and Mr. Venktesh Narain Tewari from U. P., and Mr. Madan Mohan Chaturvedi from C. P.

Acharya Narendradeva of Kashi Vidyapith, who is to preside over the deliberations, is arriving to-morrow.

It is understood that a number of women delegates are also attending.

If A. I. C. C. Turns Down Socialist Programme?

BOMBAY, May 14.

On the eve of his departure for Patna as a delegate to the Congress Socialist Conference, to be held there on May, 17, under the presidency of Acharya Narendra Dev Mr. M. R. Masani made the following statement to the United Press:—

"Now that the general body of Bombay Congressmen has adopted a Socialist programme by a majority of 37 votes to 15 votes, the position has been considerably clarified. If their programme is turned down by the A.I.C.C. and if, in face of the very strong volume of public opinion, the Swarajist programme should not be blessed before an open session of the Congress, and the A.I.C.C. ratify these Ranchi decisions, the Congress Socialists will appeal for immediately holding an open session of the Congress.

"Our position, which has been accepted by the Bombay Congressmen is that there should be no separate Swaraj Party at all. The Congress should itself run the elections, if it so desires. The Congress should adopt a programme socialist in objective and action, one of the planks of which may be electoral and parliamentary activity to be conducted by the Congress itself."—United Press

DELHI DELEGATES

NEW DELHI, May 15.

The Delhi contingent to all-India Socialist Conference at Patna to be held on May 17 is leaving to-morrow morning by Sealdah Express.

The following delegates will represent Delhi:—

Messrs. R Pareikh, J N Sahni, O. L Paliwal, Farid-ul-Huq Ansari, Mrs. Sahni and Mrs. Satyavathi-devi.—United Press.

SOCIALIST GROUP FOR BENGAL

CALCUTTA, May 15.

Convened by Dr. Charu Banerjee, a meeting of a number of Congress workers from different Districts of Bengal was held at Albert Hall, Mr. Manimohan Banerjee presiding.

After reviewing the situation arising out of the revival of the Swaraj Party, a new political party called the Congress Socialist Group of Bengal was formed.

Resolutions also were adopted, placing a full-pledged Socialist programme before the workers and peasants of the land and deciding to convene an all-Bengal Socialist Party Conference in Calcutta by the end of July.

Dr. Charu Banerjee, Kiran Das, Mrs. Arati Mukherjee, Mrs. Naliniprova Ghose, Santiram Mondal and several others were elected delegates to represent the Bengal Socialist Group at the all-India Socialist Conference which will be held at Patna on May 17. —United Press.

STRIKE SPREADS IN KURLA

Leaders Ordered To Be Released On Bail

The seven men who were arrested outside the Swadeshi Mills at Kurla Tuesday morning were placed before the Resident Magistrate, Kurla and were ordered to be released on a bail of Rs. 300 each.

It appears that as a result of the persistent campaign carried by the strikers outside the Swadeshi Mills at Kurla, since Saturday last, about 1 000 men have now joined the strikers from that Mill. This was one of the few Mills that had carried on working since the General Strike was declared, with a full complement of men. The management have, it is understood, not decided to close the Mills but are continuing with a smaller number of workmen.

About 200 women workers who had gone to receive their wages at the Raghuvanshi Mills refused to comply with the demand of the management that they should work in the Mills for a few days, prior to being paid their wages promised on Tuesday. As a result the women were not paid and they came back in a body.

IBN SAUD'S PEACE TERMS

CAIRO, May 15.

Ibn Saud's peace conditions to the Imam of Yemen is understood to include the definite surrender of Tehama Nejran, reparations equal to the war expenditure and safety of the Yemeni who joined the Saudi troops and an undertaking not to fortify the frontier of the surrendered provinces for the next twenty years.—Reuter.

GERMAN BALLOON IN WRECKAGE

BERLIN, May 15.

The balloon was found wrecked near Dunaburg on the Russian-Latvian frontier and the mangled body of Masuch was found inside the Gondola and of Schrenks 11 miles away. The state of the instruments indicates the balloon decended at midnight between Sunday and Monday.—Rtuter.

WHOM DO YOU CONSULT for INCOME-TAX
Messrs. NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL
6, Ravelin St., Fort, Bombay. Tel. No, 22560. Telegraphic Address: "Kadambari."

Readers' Views

THE ROPE TRICK

To The Editor Of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I thank Mr. N. B. Divatia for his friendly letter, and his comment on my reply to his "challenge" in the "Times of India" to give the reference in the "Vedanta Sutras", about the Rope Trick, Mr. Divatia has given Deusseu's rendering of the Sanskrit text. I gave another, and I have just shown it to a distinguished Brahmin, a Sanskrit scholar and Encyclopaedist, and he informs me that English rendering which I gave "is perfectly accurate". That of course is a matter for Sanskrit scholars to fight out. I am only concerned in proving that that there is a reference to the Rope Trick, or at least to a Rope Trick, in the "Vedanta Sutras". Mr. Divatia very properly points out that the "Vedanta Sutras" were composed, by Vyasa, and that Shankaracharya merely gives as a commentary. This, again, is only of interest as proving the great antiquity of the Rope Trick. As there was more than one Patanjali (the famous Grammarian, and the great philosopher) so there may have been more than one Vyasa. Mr. Divatia has conclusively proved my contention that the trick is mentioned in "Sutras" of very great antiquity, including those of Vyasa,—at least 3,500 years ago. Mr. Divatia is however, all wrong when he says that "the "sword and shield" mentioned in the "Vendanta" Sutras" "is not given in the modern version of the miracle". Clearly your correspondent is imperfectly acquainted with the subject he is trying to discuss. The "sword and shield" is mentioned by Ibn Batuta: in his version of the Rope Trick which he saw in China, and also at Delhi, when he was in the service of Sultan Muhammad Bin Tuglak from 1341 to 1347 A.D. Ibn Batuta tells us that he was "so scared" on the two occasions that he saw the feat, that he "fainted" and had to be brought round with "Cordials and Restoratives". Your readers will find an interesting account of Ibn Batuta's amazing experiences during his travels, in Yule's translation of "Moro Polo". It is quite possible that modern jugglers have improved upon it (the trick) since the 14th century.—Yours, etc.,

J. D. JENKINS.

Marketing Difficulties In Bassein

To The Editor Of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Bombay Fruit and Vegetable Market Committee appointed by Government to investigate into the conditions of the primary markets that feed Bombay, were, we are told, not satisfied with the marketing facilities at present in existence in the Bassein Taluka.

In the Bassein Municipal area there are two markets. The Holbhat Market, a private market managed by a Committee of management and intended for the sale of bananas and betel leaves, is the most important market selling some 10 lakhs worth of produce annually yielding a revenue of some 10,000 rupees a year. At a distance of three quarter of a mile from the Holbhat Market is the Municipal Market at Bazar Peth for the sale of vegetables.

The existence of two different markets near each other under separate and naturally antagonistic control is not conducive to the best interests of the small farmers and peasants. The cultivators who grow betel leaves and bananas also grow vegetables and it is a kind of a "zoolum" to compel them to go to two different markets for the sale of their produce. Such a marketing organisation entails hardship, increases the cost of marketing and discourages the petty growers.

In my letter published in the issue of the 29th September 1933 of your esteemed paper, I suggested that the Holbhat Market should be acquired by the Bassein Municipality through Government intervention. The suggestion then made was in connection with the poor financial position of the Bassein Municipality. This suggestion holds good even to-day. The acquisition of the Holbhat Market by the Municipality would also solve the difficulties of the Bassein fruit and vegetable growers. Both the markets should be extended to provide sufficient room for the disposal of all kinds of garden produce and, if necessary, a third market should be built.

In this connection mention may be made that the Bassein Municipality has recently passed a resolution requesting Government's assistance for the acquisition of the Holbhat Market for the Mupicipality. To allow a private body to maintain a market thus depriving the municipal body of its legitimate source of income is a thing we cannot understand. But we may surely look up to the Government for the preservation of the rights of the Municipality and for the redress of the grievances of the poor cultivators of the Bassein Taluka.—Yours, etc.,

CHITRA GUPTA.

Salesmen's Ways

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am giving below certain details about the methods of a salesman. A certain Bengali gentleman has been canvassing for some booksellers' firms for over a year. His usual words are, "O, doctor, I am keeping this set of books with you only for a week, and I promise you that I'll take it back from you within a week, but for the present, please put only your signature on this contract form." The result of this sort of talk has made several simple folk—most of them doctors, who don't know the law—sign the contract forms without in the least suspecting that they are forced very soon by the respective firms to pay their instalments. These firms have nothing else to say but that they have the signatures of these people. They don't listen to any sort of pleading and go to the extent of saying that they don't recognise the particular fellow through whom the orders are canvassed. Legally, too, they know they are safe.

I would request all people henceforth to take care to see that they don't sign any form unless they really want to go in for such sets of books.

In support of this, I am attaching a copy of an article, which has appeared in the "British Medical Journal" of 10th February, 1934, page 251. Kindly publish that also along with my letter.—Yours etc.,

N.S. KUMTA.

SALESMANSHIP.

"Salesmanship" is defined in the Oxford Dictionary as "the condition or character of being a (good) salesman," and two quotations are given from novels of the 'eighties. Perhaps, a closer definition of the word to-day would be "the faculty whereby one person induces another to buy something he does not want." Tradition abounds with examples of this particular branch of the commercial art, for, is it not safe to assume that the answer to the question, "Do you want to buy a watch?" is seldom "Yes". Again a contemporary humorist tells us of a customer who, visiting an old clothes shop in a certain London district in quest of a pair of golf trousers, found himself compelled to buy also a patent putter, a fireman's helmet and a bowl of goldfish. An example of salesmanship on a large scale is afforded by the recent practice of persuading simple-minded doctors to put their names down for an encyclopaedic work of reference. In this way several of our readers have found themselves committed to paying some £20 for a set of volumes which, on mature reflection, they find they do not want. Likely customers are approached in person or by letter or by both methods, busy surgery hours being generally chosen for the personal interview. Too often the preoccupied doctor puts 30s. down and signs a printed form "not subject to cancellation," which contains a promise to pay the balance in monthly instalments. A circular letter emphasizing the value of the offer, and the singular good fortune of the prospective buyer in being chosen to receive it includes the phrase, "This is not philanthropy, but approved modern business procedure." To those wholly unfamiliar with American business methods, such candour may be disarming, but we like to think that the majority of British practitioners, even under the spell of salesmanship, will refrain from purchasing goods, however excellent, for which they have no real use.—"British Medical Journal."

C. R. CONFERS WITH MALAVIYAJI

Latter's Move To Unite Opposing Forces

NEW DELHI, May 15.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari was engaged in informal talks with Pandit Malaviya soon after the latter's arrival, apparently discussing the issues involved in the Ranchi decisions.

Dr. Ansari, Moulana Azad and Mr. Asaf Ali and one or two more local Congressmen will meet the Pandit early this afternoon in order to acquaint the Pandit with the implications of the Swarajya Party's programme.

The Pandit leaves by the Sealdah Express for Benares at 4 p.m. He will meet the U.P. Congressmen at Benares before proceeding to Patna on May 17.

The necessity for Pandit Malaviya's seeing the U.P. Congressmen, who are opposed to the Swarajya Party's programme, has been further strengthened by the fact that Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant, a prominent U.P. Congress leader, who conferred yesterday with Dr. Ansari, Moulana Azad, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari and Mr. Asaf Ali, urged that the Congress should be made wholly responsible for the running of the elections, because past experience had shown that a separate council party had resulted in the absence of harmony and superiority and inferiority complex which hampered work.

It is understood that Pandit Malaviya, in his talks with the U. P. Congressmen at Benares, would try to unite the various forces to enable them to present a united opinion in the Province at the A.I.C.C. meeting.

Details of the present conversations are not yet available.—A.P.

COMMOTION IN KARACHI COURT

Muslim Assaults Advocate & Threatens Magistrate

KARACHI, May 15.

Considerable commotion prevailed in the court of the Special First Class Magistrate, Karachi, when a sturdy Muslim rushed inside the Court and belaboured a Parsi Advocate with cudgel, delivering him four blows and threatening to kill the Magistrate Khan Bahadur A. H. Mama.

He was, however, promptly overpowered and handed over to the police. It is stated that the assailant was nursing a grievance against the Advocate and the Magistrate who were responsible for the conviction of a Pir (Guru) whom he held in high esteem.—United Press.

A NOVEL SUIT

ALLAHABAD, May 15

The suit brought by Raja Bhagwan Baksh Singh, Proprietor of Amethi Raj in Oudh, against the Secretary of State challenging the validity of Government declaration under the U.P. Court of Wards Act declaring that the Raja was incapable of managing his properties was dismissed by Mr. Brijbehari Lal, Sub-Judge, Allahabad. The Judge observed that the suit was of a novel nature which had not come up beofre Indian Courts so far.—A. P.

SYMPATHISED WITH BOMBAY STRIKE

Cawnpore Labour Leaders Arrested But Released Later

CAWNPORE, May 15.

Two labour leaders, Santosh Chand and Surjpad Avasthi, were arrested last evening when addressing a workers' meeting outside the Woollen Mill Gate in connection with the Bombay strike, but were released later.—A. P.

BLACK AFRICA WEIGHTS HER INDICTMENT

(Continued from Page 8.)

20 per cent have been left to five and half million Blacks.

The conditions are the same in British East Africa, specially in Kenya where 12,000 European farmers have received about 15 thousand hectares of the most fertile lands in the healthiest part of the colony whilst 2 million natives possess but 18 thousand hectares approximately. Besides, the Blacks are so heavily taxed that to have the necessary money they must work for the Whites.

(To Be Continued.)

Senator Thomas explains that the proposal to accept the silver debt settlement will be at the rate of 50 cents an ounce for the June instalment only.

The Hon. Sir Shah Nawaz Khan Ghulam Murtaza Khan Bahadur Bhutto, who succeeds Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper, as Minister of Local Self-Government, Bombay.

ARRANGEMENT FOR A.I.C.C. NEARLY COMPLETE

Meeting Will Be Held In Sinha Hall

(From Our Correspondent)

PATNA, May 15.

The following statement has been issued from the office of the A. I. C. C. Patna.

Arrangements for A. I. C. C. meeting are almost nearing completion. Dr. Mahmud, General Secretary, arrived here on 13th evening, and discussed various arrangements with the Reception Committee members.

The meeting will be held in Sinha Institute Hall. Intimation from some members from Mufassil has been received about their arrival.

Members who have not yet intimated their arrival are requested to do so for their own convenience and comforts immediately by telegram.

A regular office of the Committee has been opened in Krishna Buildings, Fraser Road.

Yesterday Bengal representatives of Dr. B. C. Roy's group discussed the Bengal A. I. C. C. representation question with Dr. Mahmud. Rerresentatives of other group are expected to-day."

Khilafat President On Prospects Of Swaraj Party

KARACHI, May 15.

"Our failures to arrive at a communal settlement virtually amounts to a confession that India is woefully divided and as such it is unfit to run its own Government. Why, then, talk of scrapping wholesale the White Paper proposals when in a divided country even an ideal constitution is bound to prove worthless and unworkable unless the Governors and the Governor-General are fortified with dictatorial powers" observes Shaikh Abdul Majid, M.L.C., ex-President of the All-India Khilafat Committee in an exclusive statement to the Associated Press.

The Swaraj Party's success in the Assembly elections or after the elections, he says, must depend to a very great extent upon the success in solving the vexed question of Indian minorities problem. In the event of their failure to bring about a communal settlement the alternative course would be to enter into an understanding with one of the minorities on the basis of the party's assent to the communal award and modification of White Paper proposals if it is found that the British Indian delegations joint memorandum is found not to cover the National Demand in material respects.

Sheikh Majid who is unable to attend the Lucknow meeting of Nationalist Moslems affirms that his views on the political situation have not undergone any change.—A. P.

ARRESTED AT LABOUR MEETING

CALCUTTA, May 14.

Four men were arrested at a labour meeting which was convened to consider the duties of labourers in connection with the proposed visit of Mahatma Gandhi.

These men, it is alleged, had absconded after Friday's meeting at which a disturbance had taken place in the course of which a sub-inspector was injured.—A. P.

A Washington message states: —The House Agriculture Committee voted in favour of applying the Exchange Control Bill to cotton besides the Grain Bill, which provides for the limiting short selling anr speculation.

PANDIT MALAVIYA IN DELHI

Will Discuss Council Entry Problem With Leaders

NEW DELHI, May 15

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya arrived this morning at Delhi from Amritsar by the Frontier Mail.

He is meeting to-day Dr. Ansari, Moulana Abul Kalam Azad and others and will discuss with them the question of council entry, the forthcoming election campaign and other issues which now confront the country.

Panditji is leaving this afternoon for Benares from where he proceeds to Patna to attend the A I C C meeting.—United Press.

RELIEF TO BIHAR GOVT. SERVANTS

Extended To Local Bodies

PATNA, May 15.

The following communique has been issued by the Publicity Department of the Government of Bihar and Orissa:—

As a measure of relief to Government servants whose ohuses have been severely damaked by the earthquake advances free of interest up to three months pay were sanctioned for Government servants whose pay is less than Rs. 150/ a month. It has been represented to the Local Government that the servants of the local bodies are equally in need of this type of assistance. The Local Government have accordingly passed orders sanctioning the grant of similar advances to the servants of District Boards and Municipalities. The grant of an advance under this scheme does not debar the servant of the local body from obtaining a loan under the Bihar and Orissa Natural calamities loans Act.—A. P.

KING'S HONORARY PHYSICIAN

Colonel D. P. Goil Appointed

SIMLA, May 15.

The King has been pleased to appoint Colonel D. P. Goil as Honorary Physician to H's Majesty with effect from 15th November 1933.—A. P.

ARRESTED NEAR BENARES

For Alleged Distribution Of Objectionable Leaflets

PATNA, May 15.

The arrest was effected at a station near Benares of Bankim Chandra Mukerjee of Calcutta who it is alleged was wanted in connection with a case under Press Act arising from distribution of certain objectionable leaflets. It is stated that Mukherji was proceeding by train to Benares. He will be sent back to Calcutta.—A. P.

RENT REMISSIONS IN LUCKNOW

LUCKNOW, May 15.

It is understood that the Local Government have passed orders on the recommendation of the District authorities sanctioning remission of Rs. 66,000 in revenue demand and corresponding remission of about Rs. 140,000 in rent for current year in Lucknow District. The recommendation was made by District authorities in view of damage caused to crops by frost.—A. P.

OVERSEAS TELEPHONE SERVICE

To He Extended To All Exchanges Except In Sind

SIMLA, May 15.

A communique states:—

With effect from 17th May 1934 overseas telephone service will be extended to all exchanges on general trunk telephone system of India with exception for the present, of those in Sind. Extension of service to exchanges in Sind will be possible later on when certain projects now in hand have completed.—A. P.

Kuala Lumpur Aerodrome Closed As A Result Of Rains

KARACHI, May 15.

The Indian Trans-Continental Airways and Imperial Airways announce that due to unfit state of Kuala Lumpur until such time as result of heavy rains it has been decided to discontinue calling at Kuala Iumpur until such time as aerodrome become fit for use by Company's aircraft.—A. P.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Sweat And Juice

The prediction made by the Director of the Colaba Observatory that Bombay will yet have to wait a considerable period before it can hope to be freed from the present suffocating heat will set our citizens a-perspiring more profusely in hopeless despair. Especially unwelcome and distressing will the news be to local cinema-managers as it signifies a postponement of their chances of attracting "full houses" which have of late been practically deserted both owing to the reluctance of people to let themselves be boiled in stuffy rooms and to the fact that the 'big men' whose lucre enables them to patronize the cinemas every alternate evening, and who have with the advent of the hot season fled to the hillstations to escape it, will now defer their return to the city.

But it is an ill wind that blows nobody good, and there 'is' a class of persons who will hail the meteorologist's forecast with an exultant heart and with revived hopes of flourishing business. This is that ubiquitous fraternity of soda-fountain proprietors and the more humble sugarcane-juice vendors who regard the prospect of an early monsoon with exactly as much enthusiasm and jubilation as they would the visitation of a plague. One man's sweating misfortune is another's juicy luck

An Italian Journalist

Colonel A. Cipolla, one of the leading Italian journalists, arrived in Bombay on Monday and is staying at the Hotel Majestic. The Colonel is the first to arrive in India from Rome by the land route.

The old journalist and War correspondent informed a "Chronicle" representative that he had been anxious for a long time to come to India by the land route. In Rome he made enquiries at the Afghan and Russian Embassies as to why people were not travelling by the land route. He was informed that there were many difficulties in the way of the passengers attempting to come to India by the land route. The journalist decided to overcome those difficulties and started from Rome last month. From Rome he went to Russia and through the help of the Russian Government, was able to reach the Afghan frontier. From Moscow, he travelled by train and reached Kabul in six days. The Russian authorities, he said, had laid a railway upto the Afghan frontier mostly for military purposes. On the way he had to cross a river, which is notorious for having pirates, who attack travellers. But the journalist was protected from the attention of these pirates due to the help given to him by the Russian authorities.

After crossing the river, he was escorted by the military authorities to Kabul. He stayed for some days at Kabul and from there came to Peshawar. He experienced some trouble in crossing the Hindu Kush and the Khybar Pass. The temperature at these places was sometimes below zero. From Peshawar he came to Bombay by train. The Colonel is leaving Bombay for Rome within a few days.

PROCESSION LEADERS ARRESTED AT KURLA

Strike Situation Unchanged On Tuesday

Seven persons, leading a procession of Strikers, were arrested by the Police near the Swadeshi Mills, Kurla, on Tuesday morning.

The processionists who were marching from the New Kurla Mills in the direction of the Swadeshi Mills, were held up by a Police cordon, drawn across the road, near the Swadeshi Mills, which is working.

ORDERS DISOBEYED

The police asked the leaders of the procession to take another route. The leaders are stated to have disobeyed the police orders, whereupon the police forcibly dispersed the procession.

Seven persons who were at the head of the procession were arrested.

The arrests included Mr. Madan Shetty of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Red Flag Union.

Messrs. Surya Vansi, Ghatkar and Bhagwan.

No Improvement

The strike situation, otherwise shows no improvement.

There was picketing at the Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills on Tuesday morning. Mr. Khandalkar of the G. K. U. and another strike leader picketed the mill gates.

Alleged Rowdyism

Some strikers assembled near the New City of Bombay Mills at Kalachowki early in the morning for receiving their wages are stated to have indulged in rowdyism in front of the mills.

They are alleged to have torn the hood of a car parked outside the mills and were ultimately diseprsed by the police.

The efforts now being made in the direction of brnging about an early settlement of the Bombay textile dspute were the theme of speeches delivered at the meetings of strikers held in Parel on Tuesday.

The speakers referred to the move initiated by right wing labour leaders and the Mayor of Bombay to secure a settlement of the mill dispute by urging the appointment of a Conciliation Board. While welcoming the sympathy of the public in their struggle the speakers uttered a warning that no settlement would be binding on the strikers unless it be a pact between the mill-owners on the one hand and the members of the Joint Strike Committee on the other.

Tuesday was the 23rd day of the strike.

The numbers of mills reported to be working is 16.

WESTERN DISTURBANCE PASSES EASTWARDS

POONA, May 15.

Thunder showers have been fairly widespread in Malabar, Mysore, the Bombay Deccan, Assam and Tenasserim and have occurred at a few stations in Upper Burma and Southeast Madras. The temperature is below normal in the Punjab and Rajputana and above it in Bihar and Orissa, Bengal and Upper Burma. The western disturbance which is passing eastwards through extreme north has caused cloud along the North West Frontier and in Kashmir.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL.

Mergui two inches, Tavoy, Yemethin quarter, Tezpur two, Dibrugarh and Sibsagar one, Silchar half, Trivandrum one and a half, Miraj one, Negapatam three quarters, Belgaum, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Mercara and Coonoor a half, Poona, Calicut, Cochin and Kodaikanal a quarter.

FORECAST.

Fairly widespread thunder showers will recur in the western half of the peninsula and in Tenasserim and a few showers will occur in southeast Madras and Assam. —A. P.

W. P. Proposals And Indian Church

KARACHI, May 14.

The White Paper proposal might lead to the suppression of Christian Missions in India, says the Sind Indian Christian Conference in the course of a resolution adopted by it, adding, however, that it has no reason to think in acceptance of the White Paper proposals there lies any menace to the growing Indian church or to the welfare of Christians in India.

It confidently hopes that under the Reform scheme the principles of toleration and religious liberty will be effectively maintained and the political liberties of the minority communities will be adequately safeguarded.—A. P.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate ordered the acquital of Mr. Mohamed Tahir proprietor of "Soho House", who stood charged by the Bombay Customs for cheating them of duty in respect of three invoices which they alleged were false.

TO-DAY THIS WEEK

SHREE CINE TONE'S

Sensational Social Talkie

"MANJARI"

Vividly portrays the burning topics of the day that surge the mind of the Hindu Society.

Featuring

MUSHTARY, MASTER ANDAZ, GOVINDRAO TEMBE

Director:—

MOTI GIDWANI

MAJESTIC

CINEMA

Girgaum, BOMBAY.

TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK

KRISHNATONE'S URDU TALKIE

KHAK-KA-PUTLA

Featuring—Famous Singer of Punjab

BHAI DESA & ors

See to-night this highly appreciated Talkie

TIME: 5-15, 8 & 10-45 P.M.

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CINEMA

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Jimmie Durante

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'PALOOKA'

The most colossal, stupendous laugh riot of all time, with

LUPE VELEZ

and an all-star cast in the merriest picture of the year! It is a delight to hear

Jimmie Durante

sing his popular and famous "INKA DINKA DOO" with a heart as big as his nose—and twice as tender

Also Silly Symphony in Technicolour

"LULLABY LAND"

DAILY 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Plans Open. Book Early

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MOULIN ROUGE

The delightful and enchanting romance of

GAY TUNES AND LOVELY GIRLS

with the adorable bewitching

CONSTANCE BENNETT

SHE MADE AMERICA FORGET THE FRENCH DEBT!

She became her own rival for the love of one man!

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AKASHWANI

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SATURDAY, THE 26TH MAY, 1934

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VINAYAK

PHATAK

PENDHARKAR

Director:—

BHAL. G. PENDHARKAR.

Music Director:—

GUNDOPANT WALAWALKAR.

Recordist:—

WALAWALKAR & MODAK

Photographer:—

V. B. JOSHI

MAJESTIC CINEMA

(Girgaon).

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THE LAWS OF THE WISE (?)

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The Powerty, the Greatest Crime - - - - - - - - - -

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Directed by:

BABURAO PATEL

Story by:

DIRECTOR CHOWDHARY

IT IS COMING AT THE

MINERVA TALKIES

(The favourite picture palace)

From Saturday, the 19th May

SUPPORT TO TEMPLE ENTRY BILL

Legislation Needed To Restore Rights To Excluded Castes Who Were Deprived Of Them In Dark Ages Of Hindu Culture Says Social Service League

Firm support to the Hindu Temple Entry Disabilities Removal Bill, introduced by Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer, in the Legislative Assembly, has been accorded by the Managing Committee of the Social Service League, Bombay, who, in a lengthy Memorandum, submitted to the Government of India, set forth the grounds on which legislation is declared to be necessary to restore to the excluded castes, the rights of temple-worship, of which they were deprived in the Dark Ages of Hindu Culture. We publish below extracts from this Memorandum:—

My Committee fully sympathises with the object of the Bill. A measure of this kind was necessary in view of the great change that has taken place recently in the attitude of the Hindu community towards the section consisting of the so-called 'Untouchable' castes. The law has recognised certain Hindu customs and practices and the notions underlying those customs and practices. These mostly belong to a bygone age and many of them are being constantly challenged on the grounds of justice and equity. It is held by the enlightened section of the Hindu community that the part of the Hindu religion, which has little to do with the eternal verities, and especially with the principles of ethics generally acceptable to all religions, is not an essential part of Hinduism and thus is subject to change from time to time in accordance with the progress of thought and the change of circumstances. The history of the evolution of Hindu socio-religious customs and practices shows beyond doubt that they have been undergoing changes from time to time. The ancient law-makers exercised this freedom by removing certain taboos that had been declared by the previous law-makers or prohibiting certain usages or customs sanctioned by them.

Under the British rule, this process was practically stopped, when the Hindu Law was codified and the socio-religious customs were accorded recognition in the statute Book. In consequence of this, the Hindu Law lost its elasticity. This has been the price which the Hindu community has had to pay for the codification of the Hindu Law, which has, no doubt, certain advantages from the administrative point of view. The present rigidity of Hindu Law will always come in the way of progress, if the authority exercised by the ancient law-makers is not exercised by the Legislature in the form of introducing, in response to enlightened public opinion, legislation, either permitting or prohibiting certain actions and removing disabilities of certain classes who have been victims of injustice and iniquity. My Committee, therefore, believes that the Legislature is fully entitled to entertain the idea of promulgating laws of the nature of the proposed measure.

STATE INTERFERENCE.

The objection raised in certain quarters that a foreign Government has no right to interfere in religious matters seems quite superficial to my Committee where social legislation involving high ethical principles is concerned. Wanton interference in religious matters may be rightly objected to, but interference in such religious practices and social customs as violate the principles of humanity, justice and social welfare is perfectly justifiable. In past times, laws of this kind have already been passed by the Government of India; and every time when a law of this nature was enacted a hue and cry was raised by the orthodox section of the people that religion was in danger and that the Government were violating their pledge of neutrality in religious matters; yet in practice, in the course of time that section has reconciled itself to the operation of those laws. Most of the orthodox people of the present generation would now acknowledge the necessity and reasonableness of at least of some of those laws, passed in spite of the opposition of the orthodox public.

In my Committee's opinion, Mr. Ranga Iyer's Bill does not seek to force any religious or social reform on the Hindu Community but only aims at removing a legal obstacle from the path of a social reform that has now won the approval of the majority sections of the Hindu community. The Bill does not seek to force the trustees of Hindu temples to throw their doors open to the so-called untouchables nor does it seek to confer powers on the trustees to do so in spite of the opposition of the majority of the Hindu community. The object is only to enable the trustees to allow the entry of the members of hitherto excluded communities into the temples under their management with the consent of the majority of the Hindu community. In short, the Bill proposes to afford legal protection to the trustees of temples when they act in response to the opinion of he majority of the Hindus in their respective localities. If this protection is not given, the minority objecting to the entry of the excluded communities will be able to impose their will on the majority and the Hindu temples will remain glaring examples of anachronism and socio-religious tyranny.

NO REASONABLE GROUND FOR COMPLAINT.

The main point at issue is whether the orthodox minority, can have a reasonable ground for complaint when the majority decides that the hitherto excluded castes should be admitted into the temples. The orthodox minority if the excluded castes are allowed entry into the temples, will not be deprived of their right to worship. The only possible ground on which they could complain would be that the admission of the excluded castes would cause pollution to the sanctuary if excluded castes are allowed to enter temples and to touch idols, and compel the orthodox minority to mix with the excluded castes and thereby their ceremonial cleanliness would be lost. In this connection it must be remembered that temples are places of public worship. Hindus as a rule do not depend for worship on the temples only, every Hindu family having a room or corner in the house consecrated to the family deities or other deities chosen from the Hindu pantheon. There the idols can be worshipped in ceremonial cleanliness according to the ideas of cleanliness of worshippers. Even at present strict rules of ceremonial cleanliness are not enforced in the Hindu temples.

NOT A NEW FANGLED IDEA.

That the entry of the excluded classes into Hindu temples is not a new-fangled idea can be shown from some of the 'Smritis.' The ancient law-givers made certain exceptions with regard to enforcement of the rules of untouchability. There were, according to them, certain occasions on which and certain places at which the rules of untouchability were not to be observed. Festivals, wars, fire disasters or any common dangers and sacrificial ceremonies are among the occasions and temples, places of pilgrimage (Tirthas), market places and boats are among the places mentioned by the writers of the Smritis in this connection. The words 'Devgriha' or Devagar' represent temples. Among the 'Rishis' who mentioned these exceptions were Atri and Yajnavalkya, two leading law-givers of ancient times. In Padma Puran, one of the Vaishnav Puranas, it is stated that no bath should be taken even after touching outcastes who have approached a temple of Vishnu with the intention of worshiping that deity, and if a man takes a bath after having mixed with a crowd in a festival of Vishnu, in the belief that he may have touched the bodies or garments of the members of the so-called untouchable castes, his ancestors are liable to go instantly to hell. It seems these wholesome exceptions were disregarded by the caste Hindus in later times in their overzeal cleanliness and to maintain cleanlinessa nd to maintain the the superiority of their class. Mr. Ranga Iyer's Bill aims at restoring the rights of temple worship to the excluded castes who were deprived of them in the dark ages of Hindu culture when the Shastras were interpreted in a narrow spirit or the liberal portions of the Shastras were conveniently ignored.

RELAXATION OF PRACTICE NECESSARY.

My Committee would bring to the notice of Government that the idea of allowing the excluded castes into the Hindu temples is not as revolutionary as it is represented to be by the orthodox section. At certain Hindu temples on certain days of the year, the excluded castes are according to the local custom, allowed the privilege of entering the temple precincts. The Bill under consideration merely seeks to permit the extension of that practice to all he temples and to all occasions where public opinion is ripe for it.

The admission of the excluded castes into the temples is necessary if their social status is to be raised, in order that by freely mixing with the people of the so-called higher class the persons belonging to the castes hitherto considered untouchable should be able to get rid of that stigma quickly and completely. The treatment meted out to the excluded classes in the temples will have a wholesome reaction on their treatment outside the temples. And in a case where the doors of a temple are thrown open to the excluded castes at the instance of a majority of the Hindu population in that locality, the minority may be expected to be reconciled to the reform after a few months and the fact that they have to mix freely with those castes in the temples may bring about a change in their mentality and consequently in their social relations with those castes outside the temples.

DEPRESSED CLASSES NOT OPPOSED.

It is urged by the opponents of the proposed measure that the leaders of the depressed classes themselves do not demand this privilege and hence it is unnecessary to thrust this privilege upon them. My Committee would state in reply to this objection that firstly, it is the caste Hindus who have to perform their duty which they owe to their religion and to humanity, by removing a serious religious disability under which the suppressed castes have been labouring so long. Secondly, my Committee would venture to assure Government that it is not a fact that the leaders of the depressed classes do not want this reform. Before there was any move on the part of the caste Hindus to admit the excluded castes into Hindu temples, some of the well-known leaders of so-called untouchables including Dr. Ambedkar had started temple entry campaign, but finding that the orthodox section was too unreasonable to concede to their demand and that the enlightened section of the Hindus who sympathised with the movement was helpless owing to legal difficulties to do anything to help their cause, the leaders of the excluded castes gave up the movement in despair and disgust. Another reason why they gave up the movement was that the demand made by them for temple entry and the replies given to their demand by orthodox party of caste Hindus, seemed to them to help to accentuate the inferiority complex from which the so-called Untouchables suffered. The despair met with by the leaders of excluded castes has led them to rely more on their economic improvement and acquisition of political power than on the good will of the caste Hindus. They believe that by improving the economic position of their communities and by acquiring and effectively exercising their political rights they would compel the caste Hindus to change their present attitude towards their social aspirations and their demand for equality in religious matters with other Hindus.

AGITATION IN NASIK.

It is no doubt true that the leaders of the excluded castes would not be satisfied with the temple entry reform alone, but it is futile to contend in the face of the facts stated above that they do not want this reform and that it is being thrust upon them against their will. The situation developed at the Kala Ram temple at Nasik recently during the last Ram Navami festival regarding the Rath procession clearly bears testimony to the fact that the excluded castes are as keen as ever on the question of their religious rights in general and on the temple entry question in particular. The temple entry reform will be quite welcome to them and it will be especially prized by the rank and file of the excluded castes as a long-sought-for privilege, since they sincerely believe in idols installed in Hindu temples.

My Committee is conscious of the objection that may be raised against empowering the trustees of Hindu temples to admit the excluded castes into the temples under their management on the ground that the trustees cannot have the right to introduce such innovation as would be considered inconsistent with the intetnion of the donors who built the temples or made permanent provision for their maintenance. My Committee would like to emphasize, in this connection the principle that the dead should not be allowed to influence the actions of the living by depriving them of the liberty for carrying out such changes as are demanded by the spirit of the times. The wishes of the dead benefactors may be set aside when they do conflict with the progress of the community in general. Just as a trust of an anti-social nature would not be valid under law, so the mandates of the dead hampering the progress of the community in general should not be considered valid under law. An idea accepted as an innocent one in one generation may be considered as anti-social in another generation owing to the evolution of the ideas of morality and religion and the demands of the times.

GOVT. SUPPORT URGED.

In conclusion, my Committee requests the Government to support the Bill for Temple Entry in the Legislative Assembly, since it is a necessary measure for enabling the enlightened section of the Hindu community to show its love of justice and humanity by restoring the right of temple entry to those castes who have been hitherto unjustly deprived of it The Bill, if passed into law, will only give legal protection to trustees of the temples if they want to act in response to the wishes of the majority and its ultimate result would go a long way to change the mentality of the so-called high castes who have deprived the suppressed classes of their fundamental right of common worship at Hindu temples.

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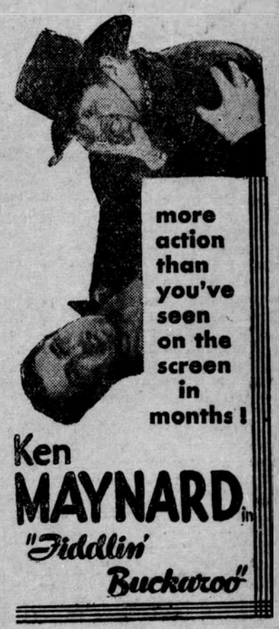

Body Of Missing Boy Found

DELHI, May, 14.

The dead body of Dayashanker, an 18-year old boy whose mysterious disappearance caused the arrests of Daropati, the step mother and some Muslims with whom Daropati is alleged to have illicit intimacy was found to-day.

It is reported that one of the arrested persons confessed that the boy was murdered at the instigation of Daropati.—United Press.

Latest Commercial News

New York Cotton Prices Improve On Better Technical Position

SPECULATIVE BUYING BY LOCAL AND FOREIGN INTERESTS

London Gold Steady But Silver Easy

MORE CHEERFUL SENTIMENT IN CHICAGO GRAINS

BOMBAY, May 15.

On Tuesday, cross-rates witnessed a quiet tone.

BETTER TECHNICAL POSITION IN NEW YORK COTTON

The New York cotton market developed some strength on account of better technical position. There was considerable speculative buying by local and foreign interests. Some liquidation appeared afterwards and the market lacked support.

SILVER FIRM IN AMERICA

London gold prices ruled better to-day but silver was a shade easier in London but firm in America.

CHICAGO WHEAT PRICES IMPROVE

Liverpool wheat ruled steady after opening. Chicago wheat prices improved in response to better stock and silver markets. Argentine linseed was weak.

LACK OF BUYING POWER IN SECURITIES

London Stock Exchange showed less activity which was checked by the settlement day. Gilt-edged securities also lacked buying power and more subdued tone prevailed.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(October 1934)

New York, May 15.

Previous closing rate	11.39
To-day's opening rate	11.37
Difference	—.02
To-day's closing rate	11.46
Difference	plus .07

Broach Expectation July Rs. 191.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(October 1934)

Liverpool, May 15.

Previous closing rate	5.78
To-day's opening rate	5.81
Difference	plus .03
To-day's closing rate	5.81
Difference	plus .03

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, May 15.

The market developed some strength on better technical position which brought in considerable speculative buying by locals and foreign interests. Moreover steadier feeling prevalent in other markets gave a further impetus to prices which rose steadily but at the higher level the market became hesitant and buyers failed to follow up the advance.

The demand for spot cotton was somewhat light and offerings were rather moderate.

Trading in October commenced at 11.37 i.e. 2 points lower than the previous closing under influence of rather quieter advices from Liverpool. The market lacked enterprise early in the session but soon after prices began to rise on good foreign and local buying actuated by steadiness of wheat silver and stock markets and offerings were fairly absorbed by price-fixing and foreign purchases. However some liquidation appeared at this stage and the market lacked support with prices hovering around 11.46 although the undertone remained fairly steady.

The New New York cotton market finally closed at 11.46 with a rise of 7 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, May 15.

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (11.22/11.21) 11.22/11.21
October (11.36/11.35) 11.38/11.37
Decr. (11.47/11.46) 11.50/11.50

LIVERPOOL COTTON

London, May 15.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American May (5.86) 5.81
American May (5.87) 5.82
Egyptian July (8.22) 8.13
Egyptian July (8.27) 8.17

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, May 15.

Previous closing	5.10 3/4
To-day's opening	5.11 1/8
To-day's closing	5.11 1/8

T.T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, May 15.

Previous closing	5.10 15/16
To-day's opening	5.10 3/4
To-day's Closing	5.10 15/16
Difference	Unchanged.

FRANK RATE

London, May 15.

Previous closing	77.34
To-day's opening	77.31
To-day's closing	77.34
Difference	Unchanged.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, May 15.

London exchanges opened with the sterling/dollar at 5.10-3/4 but thereafter immediately rose to 5.11-1/8 which rise was well maintained throughout.

The sterling dollar cross-rate closed at 5.10 15/16.

Franc opened at 77.31 but soon went up to 77.34 and remained fairly steady for some time.

The Sterling franc cross-rate closed at 77.34.

LONDON SILVER

London, May 15.

The market was uncertain.

	Last Price	To-day's Price.
Spot	19 1/2d	19 5/16d
Forward	19 1/2d	19 5/16d

LONDON GOLD.

London, May 15.

	Last Price	To-day's Price.
Gold per ounce	£6-15-11½	£6-16-0½

BULLION

London, May 15.

Influx (£63000) nil.
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£6-15-11½) £6-16-0½
Silver (19 1/2d) 19 5/16d

DISCOUNTS

London, May 15.

3 months (15/16 to 1 p.c.) 15/16
4 month (1 to 1-1/16p.c.) 1 to 1 p.c.
6 months (1 to 1 1/16 p.c.) 1 to 1 1/16 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, May 15.
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/32 1-6 1/32
Paris on Bombay (5.81 3/8) 5.81 3/8
New York on Bombay (38.56) 38.50
Berlin on Bombay (0.96 1/4) 0.96 1/2
London on Milan (60.06) 60.03
London on Shanghai (1-3½) 1-3 1/2
London on Kobe (1.2 7/32) 1.2 7/32

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, May 15.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with July at 53-5/8. Trading was rather quiet owing to poor cables from arboad and lack of buying but subsequently some good buying was in evidence and prices began to pick up.

CHICAGO WHEAT

CHICAGO, May 15.

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 87 3/8, July 85 3/4 and September 86 1/2. The Sentiment was more cheerful on better stock and silver markets and prices improved on commission house and foreign buying. Good volume of business was put through.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE

Chicago, May 15.

Chicago oats opened steady with July at 32 3/4 and September at 32 3/4. There was not much activity although prices ruled steady.

Chicago rye also commenced trading with a better tendency with September at 38 but buyers did not follow the rise and trading was rather disappointing.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, May 15.

Argentine linseed opened at 14.27 for July and displayed some steadiness but prices soon eased in the absence of demand and liquidation with quotation falling to 14.15.

LONDON MARKETS

London, May 15.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. in the London market:

METALS

Tin (£233- 1/4 buyers £234 sellers) £232 1/2 buyers £232 3/4 sellers steady.
Lead (£11 buyers £11 sellers) £10 13/16 buyers £10 7/8 sellers steady.
Electrolytic Copper (£36 to 36½) £36 to £36½
Glasgow (70) 70

TEA

Indian Pekoe higher (1-1) 1-0 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-2) 1-5
Ceylon Pekoe (—) —
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-3) 2-3

JUTE

Crop May/June (15 7/8) 15 5/16 sellers.
Dundee May (£17 3/4) unquoted.
Lightning May (£16 1/4) unquoted.

RUBBER

Spot (6) 6 3/8 paid and value
April/June (6 1/8) 6 1/2 paid and buyers

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay May/June (£12⅞) £12 3/4 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta May/June (£12 5/8) £12 5/8 sellers.
Linseed La Plata May/June (£11) £10 13/16 sellers.
Rapeseed Toria May/June (£10⅞) £1/ 13/16 sellers.

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, May 15.

10-45 p.m.

Broach J/A was quoted at Rs. 190/8 after New York opening which was 2 points down from the previous closing rate. Subsequently the rate gradually improved to Rs. 191-12 as New York futures were reported to be 11 to 12 points up. Thereafter the rate declined to Rs. 191-4 as New York futures were only 6 points up.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, May 15.

Local Silver opened quiet at Rs. 52/8, 52/10, and 52/13 for ready, 1st and 2nd settlement Prices improved on absence of sellers and better China but profit-taking pared down gains as also quieter London cables but some rise occurred on little buying support and prices closed steady at Rs. 52/12, 52/14 and 53/1.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 33/12/3, 33/12/6 and 33/13. The market gathered strength on news regarding the expectation of an increase in the gold price in Cape Town but the lack of response from London induced selling and the market finally closed steady at Rs. 33/12/9, 33/13 and 33/13/6.

In the House of Commons the Government Unemployment Bill was read a third time by 421 votes against 67.

It will be given a Second Reading on November 30.

HOME RAILWAY AND AVIATION SHARES FIRM

ANTICIPATION OF BUMPER HOLIDAY TRAFFICS

Shellac Firm But Rubber Quiet

(Special Cable).

LONDON, May 15.

On the Stock Exchange, the volume of business continued small but several good features were displayed notably in home railways and aviations, former particularly higher in anticipation of bumper holiday traffics.

Among commodities, rubber opened firm and advanced but there was a partial set-back later owing to American advices being lower than expected. Shellac was firm and good business was done mainly on speculative account encouraged by reports of Roosevelts housing schemes.

To-day's gold price fixed on the dollar rate for the first time since February 1933. Wall Street opened firm and continues to show resistance against recent set-backs but the outlook is still uncertain.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, May 15.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day unchanged at £91.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, May 15.
3-30 p.m.

The 21 days' account has been restricting business in the Stock Exchange markets generally. The general tone was rather irregular. Gilt-edgeds were very quiet. Industrials generally were steady but business was restricted.

BRITISH FUNDS

3 1/2 per cent Consols (£79) £78 7/8.
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£103 1/4) £103 1/4.
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111 1/8) £111 1/8.
4 per cent Funding Loan (£113 1/2) £113 1/2.
6 1/2 per cent War Loan (£102 3/4) £102 3/4.
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£111 1/2) £111 1/2.

INDUSTRIALS

Brazilian Traction (dol. 10 1/8) dol 10 1/8
International Holding (dol. 1 3/4) dol. 1 3/4.
Hydro Electric (dol 5-7/8) dol 5 7/8
Musical Industries (33-3) 33-9
Princhin Johnson (36-9) 34-4½
Imperial Chemical Ord (36-3) 36-3
Woolsworth New Ord (99-1½) 99-10½
Swedish Match (9-0) 8-10½
Dunlop Rubber (53-4½) 52-9
University Ordinary (23-7 1/2) 23-7 1/2
Ford Motors)35-9) 34-10½
Cables and Wireless (£9 1/8) £9 1/8
British American Tobacco (120-7 1/2) 120-0
Camera 'A' (£8 1/8) £8 1/8.
Imperial Tobacco Ord (126-3) 126-0
P and O S N Co. Defd (17-0) 17-0.
Distillers (90-9) 89-6
Bredrurd Dyers (15-9) 15-6
British Ceylonese (13-0) 13-0
J and P Coasts Ordinary (66-3) 65-9
Courtauds Ordinary (53-0) 52-6 11-9.
Fine Cotton Spinners (12-9)
Wickers Ltd Ordinary (10-7 1/2) 10-6
Inter Nickels (25 7/8) 25 7/8
Bengal Iron and Steel (6-9) 6-9.
Tata Iron and Steel (£113) £113.

INDIAN LOANS

London, May 15.
3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£78 1/4) £78 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£91 1/8) £91 1/8.
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£110) £110½
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1958-68 (£111 1/4) £111 1/4.
4 1/2 per cent New Indian 1948-58 (£106 3/4) £107
3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954-59) (£98 3/8) £98 3/8.
5 per cent Indian 1943/4 (£113) £113.

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945-65 (£110 3/4) £110 3/4.

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (28-6) 28-6
Dorun Tea (57-6) 57-6
Empire of India and Ceylon (38-9) 38-9

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (12-0) 12 3/4

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (27-4½) 26-0
Guia Kelampong (24-6) 24-6
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (33-9) 36-9

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (59-4 1/2) 59-4½
Burma Corporation (13-0) 13-6
Rio Tintos (19 1/4) 18 3/4
East Rand Proprietary (45-0) 45-3
Rand Mines (131-3) 131-3.

OIL SHARES

Venezuela (35-9) 35-1½
Anglo-Persian (50-0) 50-0
Burma Oil (106-10½) 106-10½
Mexican Eagle (9-4 1/2) 9-4 1/2.
Shell Transport (50-7 1/2) 50-7 1/2
Royal Dutch (£20 5/8) £20½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, May 15.

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchanges:—

General Motors (dol 30 7/8) dol 31 5/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 13 3/4) dol 13 5/8
U S Steel Common (dol 41 7/8) dol 41 5/8
United States Steel preference (87 1/2) unquoted.

2 DEGREES ABOVE NORMAL

City's Minimum Temperature At 8 a. m. On Wednesday

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 15th May 1934.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours—.020 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 84.7 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.8 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 92.0 degrees 1.1 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 81.3 degrees 2.4 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 76 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W N W

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 1 mile per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 158 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 22 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 2

Earthquake report: An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 6525 miles away was recorded by the Seismograph at the Colaba Observatory at 3h. 56m. (I.S.T.) on Tuesday the 15th May 1934.

FIRING IN CHAK NO. 73

Sikh Workers Decide To Prosecute Police Officers

LYALLPUR, May 15.

At a meeting of the Sikh workers of the District held at the residence of Sardar Sant Singh, M.L.A., it was decided to file a criminal case against the Police officials responsible for firing in Chak No. 73 in which Sant Kishen Singh and two others were killed and some were injured.—United Press.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 15 5-34.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 87.5deg F. a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.08 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.86 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

CHARGE AGAINST NIMBKAR

Prosecution Wants Time To Frame New One

The Dadar Police Court was crowded with workers when on Tuesday a fresh case against Mr. R. S. Nimbkar Labour leader, came up for hearing before Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. qNimbkar defended himself. Prosecution was represented by Mr. C. B. Velkar.

The proceedings were lively with many passages-at-arms between Mr. Nimbkar and the Prosecution. Mr. Nimbkar himself cross-examined the first witness Mr V. S. Velinker. Sub-Inspector and reporter (C.I.D., Labour Branch).

In his examination in chief Mr. Velinker deposed that on 23rd April last, the day of general strike, there were two other being from Nagu Sayaji the declaration of the strikers' meeting before the Commissioner from proceeding further than the Elphinston Bridge. The procession started, one from Sewri to Nagu Sayaji Wadi Via Elphinstone Bridge Road, the the other being from Nagu Sayaji Wadi to Kamgar Maidan. Both the processions were stopped at the Elphintone Bridge.

In the evening there was a strikers' meeting before th Century Mills. Witness told the Court that he knew Marathi shorthand only and that usually his transcription and shorthand were sent to the official translators to be verified.

The shorthand notebook and the transcription into Marathi and English were put in as exhibits. The English (transcribed) version was then read by the Prosecution. The objected portion was the alleged exhortation by the accused "to trample down the orders of the Police that militated agaist the freedom of procession of the strikers."

"INCORRECT REPORT."

Earlier the Prosecution had submitted a statement in the Court that the translation of the speech was not a correct one and on which the charges under 117 read with sec. 353 I.P.C. were framed, namely incitement to violence. The official translation now submitted to the Court did not bear out the original charge under 117 I.P.C. as the Magistrate himself remarked. The Magistrate wanted to know whether Prosecution wished to change the charge now or later.

Court: What is the charge now?

Prosecution: Section 23 and 127.

This was objected to by the Court

Prosecution then suggested 117 and 153 (I.P.C.)

CHARGE UNDER SEC. 117.

Then followed a discussion between the Magistrate and the Prosecution regarding the Sections referred to; and the Magistrate called in for the High Court ruling that was alleged by the Prosecution as limiting the section 117 which the Magistrate insisted was not a substantive offence relating to one individual, but implied a large number of persons and a graver offence

The Magistrate said that Sec. 117 related to serious offence involving abetment on a large scale and providing definite period of punishment, that is, 3 years' rigorous imprisonment and in the absence of the High Court ruling limiting the section to ordinary abetment he could not accept the charge as coming under section 117.

At this stage the Prosecution submitted that the charge would be amended only at a later stage.

Witness continued, that the accused was the General Secretary of the Joint Strike Committee and that he exhorted the workers to "trample down the Police Commissioner's order."

NIMBKAR'S CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Cross-examined by Mr. Nimbkar witness said that he studied Marathi shorthand in the Deputy Inspector General's Office, Poona, while an employee in the office. He was doing reporting work for the last 2½ years.

Q. Have you passed any examination—No.

Q. Nor any test—I passed the test in the office.

HIS SPEED.

Asked as to what system in shorthand he followed, witness said that he followed Mankar's Book on Marathi shorthand. He passed the first office test in (Dec.) 1931. Every 3 months they (the C.I.D.) reporters) had to sit for tests given in Bombay. The last he sat was in January. This speed now was about 80-90 words.

Mr. Nimkar: If I make a statement in court that, as far as Marathi speeches go, I do exceed 100—150 words are you in a position to challenge it—I may not be in a position to challenge it.

The Magistrate objected saying that the speech on the particular occasion was the point at issue.

Nimbkar: I mean to prove, Your Worship, that I was speaking at a rapid speed and that this reporter is utterly incapable of taking down my speeches. I may be able to bring in evidence regarding it.

Witness was sure that Nimbkar was the General Secretary of the Strike Committee.

Nimbkar: I put it to you that there is no such post, as the General Secretary of the Strike Committee—There is such a post.

Q.—You may be confusing my post as Secretary to the Girni Kamgar Union.—No, I do not.

ONLY A REPORTER

Witness added that he was concerned only with reporting and not with any other work. Magistrate objected to further questions not connected with reporting work.

Mr. Nimbkar pointed out that the Prosecution had made the witness depose facts outside his reporting and that, therefore, he was entitled to ask further questions.

Q:—Where were you in the morning?—I was near Nagu Sayagi Wadi between 8 and 10 a.m.

Continuing he said that he was not at the place when the procession was stopped at the bridge of which he hard in the meeting and elsewhere.

The usual custom of reporters was first to submit a summary of the reports in English to their superiors and when asked to translate a particular speech into Marathi they did it.

A PROTEST

On the Magistrate objecting to further questions Mr. Nimbkar protested that here was a man prosecuted and put to trouble on the strength of a wrongly translated speech on which charges were framed and which were now found by the Prosecution to be not suitable. He was therefore entitled to point out whether the witness was abit to take down his speech, a demonstration of which he proposed to give before the Court.

The Magistrate objected on the score that the court could not be made a platform for the purpose. The question at issue was the particular speech and not the ability of the speaker to give fluent speeches.

At this stage the case was postponed.

FASCIST YOUTHS' ROWDYISM

Expelled From Belgian Parliament Premises

(Special Cable.)

BRUSSELS. May 15.

Shouting "Down with Paralytics" and "We Will Hit Them in the Face", young members of the Belgian National Legion, a Fascist organisation, created disturbance at the Chamber this fternoon in protest against the Bill forbidding the wearing of uniforms by revolutionary groups. As soon as the session opened, a group of demonstrators rose to the gallery sang and threw down pamphlets declaring that if the Bill was passed, hey could not be held responsible for the consequences.

Deputies either laughed or shouted "Down With Fascism."

The President closed the session to the public and the demonstrators were expelled and the Chamber resumed work.

MUSLIM UNITY BOARD MEETING

Informal Conversations Proceeding

LUCKNOW, May 15.

The Muslim Unity Board is not likely to meet formally till tomorrow when it is expected Dr. Ansari, Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad, Mufti Kifayatullah and others will arrive. In the meantime informal conversations among those assembled are proceeding at Salempur House.—A.P.

INDIAN CONPETS

LONDON, May 15.

In the House of Commons Mr. Wardlaw Milne drew attention to the great increase in imports of Indian carpets and asked whether the Government intended to impose the quota in view of their effect on British carpet industry. Mr. Runciman replied in the negative.—Reuter's Special.

New York Cotton Continues Featureless

GRAVE CONCERN ABOUT VARIOUS BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS

Markets In A State Of Nervousness

CLOSE WATCH ON DEVELOPMENTS IMPERATIVE

Bombay, 15th May.

In sympathy with lower Liverpool advices, the New York Cotton market opened 7 points lower at 11-36 for October and on favourable weather news further declined to 11 28. Throughout the session, Southern selling was predominant. At the lowest level, however, short covering set in which raised the market to almost about the previous close, highest being 11.42 and closed finally at 11.30—4.

The spot was also lower and closed at 11.40—5.

NEW ORLEANS.

The New Orleans market was also weaker and closed 11;08—6 for May and 11.34—7 for October. The spot cotton was 11.31—7.

Owing to continued good weather, the crop news are quite favourable and at the moment there is no fresh incentive for a bull movement. On the contrary, however, gloomy trade prospects and general slowing down of business in all lines, coupled with nervousness prevailing over the various Bills now before the Congress, all tend to discourage even the most ardent and enthusiastic speculator and markets, as a result, are more or less in a state of nervousness.

The latest news about these various Bills before the Congress are so very disappointing that a close watch over the developments with regard to their passage or otherwise would be most important as the present day markets are almost entirely guided by these barometers, the real facts or factors for the time being hushed in the background.

Under such conditions, we look for sagging markets to continue and advise caution and a close watch over the various developments that take place from time to time.

The Liverpool market was expected to open 3 points down but opened rather steady at 5.82—1 and advanced further to 5.84 on improved reports of Lancashire yarn market, but this level proved to be the highest of the day, as on favourable weather news there soon appeared hedge selling and straddle reversing operations and the market began to give way. Right through the session, business was confined to such operations only and after touching 5.77 the lowest of the day, the market closed at 5.78—5.

The spot market was 6.11—2.

ALEXANDRIA.

This section was also weaker in sympathy and closed 15.21—11 for May Sakel and 11.56—7 for June Upper.

The Egyptian market was also under pressure of selling and closed lower at 8.17—7 and 8.22—7 for May and July Sakels, respectively.

The Uppers were also weaker and closed 6.48—7 and 6.46—7 for May and July respectively.

EAST INDIAN.

The East Indian Section also did not fare well and closed at 4.60—5, 4.61—5 and 4.66—5 for May, July and October respectively.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October Highest 11.42—01 (2-50 p.m.) Lowest 11.28—15 (12-12 p.m.) Liverpool October Highest 5.84 plus 01 (10-15 a.m.) Lowest 5.77—06 (3-45 p.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: Decline owing to more favourable weather reports. Market largely professional with little outside interest. Lancashire yarn market improving slowly. Market has a good undertone and any favourable circumstance will cause an advance.

Liverpool: Market quiet and featureless awaiting developments silver legislation.

New York: Moderate southern local selling. Some trade buying. Weather rather favourable.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

New York Cotton Exchange Service cabled:

America: Cloth business more active stimulated by higher cotton and clarification wages hours and curtailment ballot. Majority mills appear favour 25 per cent curtailment for twelve weeks. England improved demand following imposition colonial quotas and mill strike Bombay. Continent unfavourable except Germany. Japan yarn cloth sales below production but mill position very good, activity high.

Our Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—

U. S. A. Mill consumption for April 513,000 bales. (against 544,000 for March 1934; and 471,000 for April 1933).

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, May 14.

July 1934	11.24—04
October 1934	11.39—04
December 1934	11.52—04
January 1935	11.57—03
Spot	11.40—05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, May 14.

May 1934	11.08—06
July 1934	11.21—06
October 1934	11.34—07
Spot	11.31—07

NEW YORK.
New York, May 14.

New York 10-25 a.m.—	
July 1934	11.22—06
October 1934	11.37—06
December 1934	11.49—06
New York Noon Call—	
July 1934	11.20—07
October 1934	11.36—08
December 1934	—

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, May 14.

	Bales
Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports	9,000
Days' Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Days' Exports to the Continent	2,000

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, May 14.

BROACH:—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.64—03
Fine (Good Staple)	4.79—03
Superfine (Good Staple)	4.94—03
OOMRA:—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	4.69—03
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	4.73—03
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	4.79—03
BENGAL:—	
Good	3.42—03
Fine	3.52—03
Superfine	3.62—03
SCINDE:—	
Good	3.52—03
Fine	3.62—03
Superfine	3.72—03

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, May 14.

	£
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	16-3/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	131
P. & O. Banking Corporation	10-5/8
National Bank of India	47-1/2
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	113-1/2
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	103-1/4
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent.	66
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	78
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	91
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	110-1/4
Consols 2-1/2 per cent.	79
War Loan 3-1/2 percent. 1952	102-3/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	111-5/8

LONDON METALS.
London, May 14

	£
Copper Brazlers	45
Yellow Metal	37-1/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	14-5/8
Corrugated Sheets 25 Gauge	16
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F.O.B.	233-1/2

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Price.
May 1934		5.82—06
June 1934		5.83—05
July 1934		5.84—05
August 1934		5.82—05
September 1934		5.80—05
October 1934		5.78—05
November 1934		5.77—04
December 1934		5.76—04
January 1935		5.76—04
February 1935		5.67—04
March 1935		5.76—04
April 1935		5.76—01
Middling Spot		6.11—02

LINSEED.
London, May 14.

Linseed Calcutta (London) c.i.f. per ton, May/June paid £12-12-6

Linseed La Plata, Hull c.i.f. per ton May-Jun seller £10-17-6.

Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. per ton May-June seller £12-17-6

LINSED OILS
London, May 14.

Linseed Oils Naked London, per cwt., May sellers 21/3

Linseed Oils Naked London, per cwt., Sept./Dec. sellers 21/9.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, May 15

B C RATE— w T T D D 1/6

LONDON BANKS—
Selling T T D D 1/6 1/32 May/July
Selling T T 1/6 Aug/Dec
Buying T T 1/6 1/16
Buying D D 1/6 3/32
Buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 May
Buying 3 mos 1/6 1/8 June/Sept

NEW YORK B C RATE— T T 262 7/8

NEW YORK—
Banks selling T T 260 7/8
Banks buying T T 259 7/8

PARIS—
Banks selling D D 579
Banks buying D D 589

AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 56 1/8

JAVA—
Banks selling D D 55 7/8

JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 79 1/8
Banks buying 60 days 77 7/8

HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 95 1/2

SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 85 1/2

SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 136 3/4

BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 96 1/4

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 5.10 1/2 14th instant
Shanghai/London 1/3 3/16 15th instant
Japan/London 1/2 1/4 15th instant
London/Paris 77.31 14th instant
London/Paris 77.31 14th instant
London/Belgium 21.85 14th instant
London/Switzerland 15.72 14th instant
London/Italy 60.00 14th instant
London/Berlin 12.93 14th instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 14th instant
London/New York 5.11 1/8 14th instant
London/Amsterdam 7.52 3/4 14th instant
Java/London 7.48 3/4 14th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange: Quiet
Gold £6-15-10 12th instant £6-15-11 1/2 14th instant
Silver London Ready 19 1/8 12th instant 19 1/2 14th instant
Silver London Forward 19 3/16 12th instant 19 1/2 14th instant
Silver New York Ready 44.85 12th instant 44.70 14th instant
London discounts 3 mos 1 per cent 12th instant 15/16 per cent 14th instant
London discounts 6 mos 1 per cent 12th instant 1 per cent 14th instant
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent

MONEY:—
Call 1 per cent
3 mos 1 1/2 per cent
6 mos 1 1/2 per cent
Tone: Easy.

LONDON GOLD.
London, May 14.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £6-15-11-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, May 14.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-15/16 per cent. to 0-15/16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 1 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 0-1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days market Loan 0-3/4 per cent.

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, May 14.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, May/June sellers 19.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels May/June sellers 19.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels May sellers 23/9.

LONDON SILVER.
London, May 14

Silver—Market closed uncertain

Spot	19-1/2
Forward	19-1/2

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, May 14.

SAKELLARIDIS:—

May 1934	8.17—07
July 1934	8.22—07
October 1934	8.20—08
November 1934	8.20—08
December 1934	8.17—11
January 1935	8.17—08
March	8.20—05
F. G. F. Spot	8.42—02

LONDON RUBBER.
London, May 14.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed lb., 6-13/16 sellers.

SEEDS.
London, May 14

Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, no offers.

Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, May/June sellers £9-17 6.

Rapeseed Toria, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, May/June sellers £10-17-6.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.
London, May 14.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta per cwt. May/June nominal 6/4 1/2.

C. & F. Bombay per cwt. May/June sellers 6/1-1/2.

C. & F. Karachi per cwt. May/June sellers 6/1-1/2.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET
New York, May 14.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 10-1/4.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 15.

Yesterday's New York closing being only 4 points lower, our local market opened rather steady at Rs. 189/12 for July-August and general buying lifted prices to about Rs. 191. At this level a little hedge selling was in evidence.

Liverpool opening was a bit better at 3 points up—due 1 up—and the market touched Rs. 191-4; the highest of the day. Further Liverpool advices were lower and prices after moving within narrow limits, closed at 5-30 p.m. about the opening levels of the day as under:—

Broach A/M.	191	4
Broach J.-A.	190	4
New Broach A-M.	194	4
Oomra May	169	4
Oomra July	166	12
New Oomra D.-J.	168	0
Bengal May	130	8
Bengal July	130	0
New Bengal D/J	135	0

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES
Bombay, May 15.

	Extra fine	Spr. sup	fine	f.g.	good
M.G.—					
Bengal U.P.	...	136	133	130	125
Punjab	...	136	133	130	125
Rajputana	...	136	133	130	125
Oomra No. 3	174	171	169	165	...
C.P. No. 1	187	184	182	178	...
C.P. No. 2	180	177	175	171	...
Broach No. 2	...	196	194	192	190
Punjab-Ame.	...	206	204	202	200
Surat	...	257	254	251	248
Rajpipla	...	255	252	249	246
Navsari	...	259	256	253	250

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS
Bombay, May 15.

Bengal Superfine	139/41
Bengal Fine	136/38
Bengal F.G.	133/35
Sindh-Punjab Fine	136/38
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	133/35
Wardha-Hingt Fine	183/86
Nagpur/Sayner Fine	183/86
Pundhurna Fine	174/76
Yeotmal Fine	174/76
Arvi Fine	173/75
Ellichpur Fine	173/75
Amraoti-Berar Fine	168/70
Khamgaon Fine	168/70
Mulkapur Fine	160/62
Khandesh Fine	156/58
Jalna/Sailu Fine	158/60
Burwah/Sanavad Fine	172/74
Broach Fine	195/97
Punjab/American	208
Punjab/American mix	198
Cambodia	255/60
Compta Good	205/10
Bagalkot	180
Kampala	317
Busoga	315
Jinja	312

PRODUCE RECEIPTS
Bombay, May 25.

	Cwts.
Wheat	14,366
Linseed	50,903
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	1,349
Gingellyseed	30
Poppyseed	391
Groundnuts	24,549
Castorseed	11,236
Rice	17,344
Myrabollams	1,436
Cottonseed	2,908
Gram	1,889
Joowar	815
Bajree	1,350
	Tons.
Coal	2,975

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, May 15

T T on London—	
Previous closing	1-3 3/16
To-day's opening	1-3 3/16
To-day's closing	1-3 5/16

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, May 14

T. T. London on :—	
Berlin	12.91
Amsterdam	7.53
Brussels	21.86
Madrid	36.28
Milan	60.09
Berne	15.73
Paris	77.34
Prague	122.50
T. T. London on New York	
Closing rate	5.10-15/16

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, May 14

May	14.27 plus 07
June	14.34—07
July	14.50 plus 07

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, May 14

June	1.50—
September	1.57 plus 01
December	1.64—
January	1.66 plus 01

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, May 14

May	0.86 7/8—5/8c
July	0.84 7/8—3/4c
October	0.82 5/8—3/4c

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, May 14

Messrs. Batliwala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

Amer Power and Light 5 per cent P A	18
Amer Forn Power	7
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	18
Electric Bond Common	14
Electric Bond 5 per Pfd	39
Electric Bond per cent Pfd	46
Consolidated Gas	32
Columbia Gas	12
American Tel and Tel	113
Western Union Teleg	43
Radio Corp	7
Chesapeake and Ohio	43
New York Central	26 5/8
Baltimore and Ohio R R	22
Erie R R	18
Pennsylvania R R	29
Union Pacific R R	117
Great North Pfd	20
National Distillers	24
Hiram Walker	32
Distillers Seagram	15
Amr Tobacco B	68
Dupont de Nemours	83
Bethelehem Steel	33
United States Steel	41 1/4
American Smelting	38
Int Nickel of Canada	26
Anaconda Copper Mining	13 1/2
Kennecott Copper	19
Cerro de Pasco Copper	32
International Harvestor	31
General Motors	31 1/4
Packard Motor	4
General Electric	19
Mid Con Petroleum	11
Atlantic Refining	22
Socony	14 1/2
Plymouth Oil	11
American Radiator	13
Chase Bank	27 3/4
National City Bank	27 3/4
Sun Life of Canada	425
Celanese Corporation of Am	26
General Foods	32
National Dairy	16
Remington Rand	9

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, May 15

SETTLEMENT.

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 89/5	
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 89/6	
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 103/2	
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 103/2/6	
4 per cent 1945/55 Sett. 115/4/6	
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 115/5/6	

TAX FREE.

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 103/2	
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 114/12	
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 109/2	
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 105/5	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH.)

3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 98/6	
4 per cent 1934/37 100/8	
4 per cent 1943 103/10	
4 1/2 per cent 1934 100/11	
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 108/12	
5 per cent 1939/44 106/4.	
5 per cent 1940/43 108	
5 per cent 1935 103	
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/1	
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 105/0	

(CORPORATION LOANS TAXABLES.)

4 per cent B P T 1974 98/8	
4 per cent M Deb 1974 97/8	
5 per cent M Deb 1959 108	
6 per cent M Deb 1954 119/4	
6 per cent K P T 1956 119/4	
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 108	

Note:—Following the announcement of the Government of India to pay off 1934-37 loan on August 16, 3 1/2 per cent paper opened firm at Rs. 89/8 but under realising prices ruled easy. All other securities were firm.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, May 14

May	0.45 3d—1d
July	0.84—3d -1d
October	4-7 3/8d—1d
December	4-8 5/8d—7/8d

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES

New York-Liverpool:—
Liverpool New York October 93 at Cross Rate 5.10 3/4

Bombay-Liverpool:—
Broach J/A 189 Liverpool July 5.85 Rs. 65 3/4 at Exchange 1/6
Broach A/M 1935 193 Liverpool May 1935 5.77 Rs. 58 1/4 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay-New York:—
Broach J/A 189 New York July 11.24 Rs. 55 3/4 at Cross Rate 5.10 3/4

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, May 5

Broach A/M opening 188 1/2; highest 189 1/2; lowest 188 1/2; close 189

Broach J/A opening 189 highest 190 1/4 lowest 189 close 189

Broach A/M 1935 opening 193 1/2 highest 194 1/2 lowest 193 1/4 close 193 1/4

Oomra May opening 166 1/2 highest 167 1/2 lowest 166 1/2 close 167

Oomra July opening 164 1/2 highest 166 lowest 164 1/2 close 165 1/4

Oomra D/J opening 165 highest 167 lowest 165 close 166 1/2

Bengal May opening 125 highest 127 1/2 lowest 125 close 127 1/2

Bengal July opening 125 1/2 highest 127 1/2 lowest 125 1/2 close 127 1/2

Bengal D/J opening 132 highest 134 lowest 132 close 134

Tejimandi for Broach J/August Rs. 11

Tejimandi for Broach A/M 1935 Rs. 33

COTTON ARRIVALS

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay 12th May	11,234
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1933	1,941,789
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,015,777
Difference	—73,988

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Dull And Featureless

SCATTERED LIQUIDATION

BOMBAY, May 15.

The local Share Bazar was dull and featureless in the absence of any fresh development. The turnover was poor and there was general apathy.

As a result of the Government announcement to pay off the 1934-37 loan, the Securities market opened firm but higher prices attracted long liquidation and the improvement was lost.

In shares there was scattered selling and values registered a small decline. Tata Steel ordinary shares closed about annas four lower. Tata Power shares declined about Rs. 5 and Andhra shares were down by about Rs. 6. Even Cement shares were quiet in the absence of any enquiry and closed at a small decline of about Rs. 3.

As pointed out before the market is fluctuating within a narrow range and until the general situation improves, the market will move irregularly without any definite price tendency. The mill strike and dullness in general trade are restricting speculative enterprise but the market being technically healthy, there is no room for a material decline. Tired liquidation is improving the technical condition of the market and there will be a ready response to any bullish development.

TEXTILE MILLS.
Bombay, May 15.

	Rs.	as
100 Ahm. Advance	273	12
500 Bom. Cotton	20	0
250 Bombay Dyeing	680	0
250 Bradbury	91	4
100 Century	211	4
100 Centra India	218	12
100 Colaba	72	8
100 Coorla	93	2
100 Crescent	7	4
250 Currim	5	0
250 David	60	0
250 Dawn	350	0
1 E D Sassoon	0-1-9	
100 Elphinstone	0	12
1000 Finlay	80	10
1000 Framji Petit	95	0
100 Gokak	125	0
1000 Hindustan	1625	0
100 Indore	80	0
50 Kastoorchand	80	8
100 Khatau	49	12
100 Kohinoor	120	0
250 Laxmi	660	0
100 Madhowji	4	0
250 Madras United	65	0
1000 Morarji	502	8
250 Model	44	8
50 Mysore	90	0
200 New Great	108	12
100 Osmanshahi	N60	0
100 Phoenix	261	4
25 Sassoon Silk	30	0
1000 Shofapur	2,900	0
50 Simplex	73	2
100 Swadesh	174	6
100 Swan	37	8
25 Tata	2	12
500 Vishnu	1406	4
1,000 Western	758	12

BANKS

50-100 Baroda	89	4
25-50 Central	26	0
500 Imperial	1347	8
125-500 Imp. Conty.	335	0
50-100 India	106	0
5 Union	4-11-6	

CEMENTS

10 Bundi	28	10
70 Gwalior	88	0
250 Indian	388	12
40 Katni Def.	1275	0
100 Katni Ord.	330	10
75 Okha	166	4
10 Punjab	18	0
100 Shahabad	325	10
70 United	90	8

INSURANCE

15-100 Jupiter	11	2
15-75 New India	32	6
200 Oriental	3880	0
10-100 Vulcan	7	8

ELECTRIC

100 Ahmedabad Old	142	8
1000 Andhra Valley	1346	4
10 Ajmer	7	14
50 Bombay Tram	137	8
100 Bombay Suburban	133	12
10 Broach	10	0
100 Karachi	202	8
100 Poona	187	8
100 Surat	171	4
100 Tata Hydro	138	12
1000 Tata Power	1046	4

RAILWAYS

500 Ahm Prantej	827	8
100 Amr. Patty	113	8
100 C Provinces	83	8
100 Dhon. Baramati	87	0
100 Gujarat	62	8
100 Mandra Bhon.	23	0
100 Paonora Jamner	78	0
100 Sara Sirajrunj	83/4	
500 Tapti Valley	750	0

MININGS

10 Shivrajpur	18	4
30 Tata Steel Def.	226	14
75 Tata Steel Ord.	65	2

MISCELLANEOUS

100 Alcock	181	4
50 Belapur Sugar	215	10
100 Bombay Steam	282	8
125 Bombay Burma	442	8
50 Bombay Burma Conty	153	12
8sh. B B Petrol	2-11-6	
50 Bombay Telephone	90	12
100 Ind. Bleaching	116	4
100 Indian Radio Def.	552	8
100 Indian Radio Ord.	460	0
1000 Port Canning	575	0
15 Scindia	9	4
30 Tata Construction	68	0
25 Tata Oil	16	4

PREF. SHARES.

7 per cent Andhra Vly.	1230	0
6 per cent Bom. Steam	275	0
7 per cent Bom Trams	78	8
5 per cent Central India	X.D. 467	8
7 per cent Katni 1st	123	12
7 per cent Katni 2nd	136	4
7-1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	13	4
7 per cent. Tata Hydro	125	0
7-1/2 per cent Tata Power	1285	0
6 per cent Tata Steel 1st	170	10
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	134	8
5-1/2 p.c. Tata Mill	17	8
7 per cent. Vishnu	650	0

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, May 15

The local silver market ruled firm to-day on bullish Shanghai advices and better advices from Capetown where Gold prices expected to go higher. In the local market June settlement opened at Rs. 52/8 and prices rose to Rs. 53/1 on active buying and short covering. Later on there was some realising which resulted in a small relapse to Rs. 52/14. Gold market was fairly firm and in the absence of offerings prices improved to Rs. 33/13/6 for June settlement.

Ready Silver	52	12	0
June settlement	52	14	0
July settlement	53	1	0
Ready Gold	33	13	0
June settlement	33	13	6
July settlement	33	14	0

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, May 15.

Castorseed May delivery opening Rs. 25-5; Highest Rs. 25-6; Lowest Rs. 25-3; Closing Rs. 25-4.

Castorseeds September delivery Opening Rs. 26-9; Highest Rs. 26-10-6; Lowest Rs. 26-5-6; Closing Rs. 26-7.

Groundnut Seeds May delivery Opening Rs. 21-7; Closing Rs. 21-9-6.

Groundnut Seeds August delivery Opening Rs. 23-4; Highest Rs. 23-7; Lowest Rs. 22-12; Closing Rs. 22-15.

The Cawnpore police have effected many arrests and recovered some property in connection with the dacoities recently committed. The police are rounding up all bad characters throughout the district.

BOMBAY PRODUCE

Heavy Selling In Groundnuts

Bombay, May 15.

There was heavy selling in groundnuts as a result of cessation of support by a prominent Bull operator whose buying was responsible for raising prices from Rs. 21 to Rs. 26. The highest price for groundnuts was reached last week and now prices are rapidly declining day by day and to-day there were sellers at Rs. 23. European demand is also disappointing and prices now quoted are £8:17:6. There is poor demand for ready and the market is highly speculative. It is risky to follow the decline at the moment after a drop of Rs. 3 during the past three days. The London market is expected to decline further by shilling 5.

Linseed advices were fairly steady. Buenos Aires quotations were 7 points higher but London private cables are discouraging. It is said that present prices high enough and although the statistical position is satisfactory. Present Linseed prices are high enough as compared with other cereals.

Linseed Sept. delivery opened at Rs. 7-5-3 and after improving to Rs. 7-5-6 prices again ruled quiet and closed at Rs. 7-5-3 while May was quoted at Rs. 7-0-3. Wheat market was easy and with a limited turnover prices fluctuated within a narrow range and closed for May at Rs. 4-3-0 and September at Rs. 4-4-3.

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BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1934

BAKHLE'S CRUSHING REJOINDER TO MODY

Owners' Apathy Leads To General Strike

Wage Cut, The Real Issue, Obscured, Says Mr. Bakhale

"Suicidal Policy Not To Negotiate With Controllers Of Strike"

Mr. R. R. Bakhle, M. L. C. writes:—

"Before dealing with the millowners' attitude towards the early settlement of the strike, it is necessary to examine some of the arguments that Mr. Mody employed during the course of his Corporation speech, with regard to the genesis and character of the strike. He admits that the wage-cuts have taken place and that some of them are not small cuts; and yet he denies that the strike took place because of the "zoolum" of the millowners or of their other covert or insidious attempts on the earnings of the work people. What are the wage cuts but the "zoolum" of the employers and the attacks on their earnings so long, at least, as the justification for the cuts has not been proved?

In making that statement Mr. Mody was perhaps trying to emphasise his next point, viz., that the type of people who brought about the 1929 General Strike were responsible for the present strike. But are the circumstances identical? Is the background behind the two strikes the same or similar? The 1929 strike had no outstanding economic grievance behind it; it was brought about wholly on the unionised strength of the workers and maintained on the strong financial resources of the Girni Kamgar Union. But it collapsed immediately after the publication of the Pearson Committee's report, if it had not collapsed earlier.

NO STRENGTH BEHIND WORKERS.

To-day the organised strength of the workers is almost negligible; the finances of those who are running the strike are bankrupt; and the mischief of the mill committees of the Girni Kamgar Union which was so powerful a background to the 1929 strike is conspicuous by its absence. How is it then that the present strike came to be organised, and that it has lasted three weeks and shows no signs of weakening? The answer is to be found in Mr. Mody's own speech. He stated in the Corporation that in December 1932, January and February 1933, when no cuts had been made, the type of people he referred to had been delivering inflammatory speeches and making preparations for a general strike. In other words, they made the same propaganda for the general strike during the period of three months preceding the wage cuts which they made in the three or four months preceding the 23rd April. Did they succeed in bringing out the workers during the pre-cut days? No.

LESSON OF 1929 STRIKE.

The workers have learnt by the experience of 1929 that it is not in their interest to resort to a general strike without grave economic grievance behind them. But Mr. Mody and his Association had made, between March 1933 and April 1934, the ground exceedingly fertile for mass action by making indiscriminate cuts in wages. And it is the fertility of the ground that brought about the general strike on this occasion. Both in the pre-cut period and in the post-cut period, the same type of people were according to Mr. Mody, in the field and they conducted the same kind of propaganda.

In the pre-cut period they failed, in the post-cut period they succeeded. It is the wage cuts that made all the difference. It is thus clear that the present strike is neither a Communist strike nor a propagandist strike in the sense that the workers have joined it with the object of over-throwing the present order of the society and bringing about a revolution. It is a strike which has a genuine economic grievance behind it. And it is on that account that the public and labour workers who are not directly involved in the strike are anxious to secure a prompt settlement of the dispute.

WHAT DOES MODY WANT?

"I am the last person to stand out of a Board of Conciliation, but whom are you going to conciliate"?—is Mr. Mody's problem. "Are you going to conciliate Mr. Umar Rajab and his friends who had been standing still and doing nothing? Did they attempt for conciliation when the threat of a general strike was hanging over Bombay?" were Mr. Mody's immediate questions.

It is advisable to answer his questions before attempting to solve his problem. What does Mr. Mody want us to do? Does he want us to join the strike? Or does he want us to oppose it? Mr. N. M. Joshi has already made our attitude clear on the issue of the strike. We are in entire sympathy with workers because we are convinced that they have a genuine economic grievance. We would have co-operated with the organisers of the strike if our co-operation had been sought on equal terms from the initial stage of the consideration of the present position of the workers in the industry and of the steps to be taken for the protection of the workers.

If such an opportunity had been made available to us, we would have endeavoured to secure the adoption of methods of negotiations and conciliation before launching upon a general strike. We would have also endeavoured to put off direct action till after the publication of the Labour Office report. We were denied the opportunity to do so. We cannot, however, possibly run down a strike with a genuine economic grievance behind it, simply because we are not in it.

ATTEMPT AT CONCILIATION

Mr. Mody knows that we did not hesitate to oppose the 1929 strike, and would not hesitate to oppose another strike if we are convinced that it is not in the interest of the workers, provided we have, as we had in 1929, the necessary strength of organisation behind us. On this occasion neither have we the requisite strength nor are we satisfied that the workers have no grievance. Mr. Mody asks us whether we made any attempts for conciliation when the threat of a general strike was hanging over Bombay. The answer is in the affirmative.

It was as long ago as November, 1933, much earlier than the X'mas session of the All-India Trade Union Congress where a general strike of the textile workers was decided upon, when the writer of this article saw the then Governor of Bombay, Sir Frederick Sykes, and tried to impress upon him the desirability and necessity of Government taking a suitable action in view of the seriousness of the situation in the textile industry, owing to the indiscriminate attacks on wages. In December steps were taken to acquaint the new Governor with the situation. In January, 1934, Mr. N. M. Joshi and the writer of this article interviewed His Excellency in connection with the textile situation. Again in February, Dr. Ambedkar and the writer interviewed His Excellency once more in connection with the same matter. Towards the end of February the Government of Bombay announced an enquiry into the textile industry by their Labour Office. For the delay caused in instituting an enquiry or for the failure to appoint an "ad hoc" committee or a Court of enquiry or a board of conciliation, Mr. Mody cannot hold us responsible. We did all we could in the circumstances.

WHAT DID MODY & CO. DO?

Having carried out our part of the obligations to the extent to which it was possible for us to do in the circumstances, it is reasonable to ask Mr. Mody and his association what they did "when the threat of a general strike was hanging over Bombay?" Did they take the public into their confidence by informing them why the mills were compelled to cut the wages, what was the method adopted in making the cuts and what was the justification for the varying degrees and methods of cuts? What did they do in the direction of extricating the workers from the influence of the type of people "who are interested in creating strikes, as in 1929, to-day, to-morrow, next year and every year"?

Did they at least take the trouble of distributing leaflets from the air in the names of the people who do not exist? What propaganda did they do to convince the public, who are supporting the industry out of the public funds and the workers, of the steps they were compelled to take? It would be interesting to get replies to each one of these questions from Mr. Mody. Indeed it is easy to see a mole in other people's eyes but it is difficult to see a mountain in our own.

INCONSISTENT!

In a phylosophical frame of mind, Mr. Mody says that it is not the desire of the millowners to prolong the strike; and with the same breath he asks; "But whom are you going to conciliate?" The reply is "The workers." But "where are the trade unions"—is his next question. He bemoans their absence with tragic grief. But his grief is that of a cruel husband who used to belabour his wife when she was living and began to weep when she succumbed to his tortures.

Thanks to the uniformly hostile attitude of the millowners towards trade unions and to the 1929 General Strike, trade unionism has been killed in Bombay; and it will take years before it has any hope of a healthy revival. But the absence of trade unions is no justification for an undue prolongation of the dispute. Assuming that there are no trade unions to conciliate, what is Mr. Mody's alternative to conciliation? He must produce one if the millowners do not desire to prolong the strike. He has produced none—which means that he wants the strike to fizzle out.

THE WAIL AND FACTS AND FIGURES.

This again means prolongation of the dispute which Mr. Mody does not desire. Mr. Mody's wails over the absence of trade unions seem to show as if he and his Association have been accustomed all these years to deal only with unionised labour and with nobody else. The history of the general strike from 1919-20 onwards does not bear out this contention. In most cases it is the public which put themselves into touch with the strikers and brought about settlements. Mr. Mody's predecessors in office did not ask the representatives of the public like the late Sir Narayan Chandavarkar whether they were in a position to deliver the goods. It was only in 1928 that the millowners dealt with the Joint Strike Committee which represented the registered trade unions.

But what was the strength of such representation? The Bombay Textile Labour Union which was the only registered body before the strike began, had a strength of 7,667 workers. The Millowners' Association refused to deal with the Joint Strike Committee on the ground that some of its members had no connection with any registered union, although they knew that the Bombay Textile Labour Union had 50 per cent.

(Continued on page 4.)

Mr. Koki Hirota, the Japanese Foreign Minister.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Stanley, the Acting Viceroy and Vicerene.

RUBBER RESTRICTION FOR INDIA

Communique Says Scheme Will Be In Force From June

SIMLA, May 14 (Delayed)

A communique states:—

"In persuance of Inter-Governmental Agreeement signed in London on May 7, it is proposed to bring the Rubber Restriction Scheme into force in British India from June 1934. There will be no provision until that date for export of rubber not accompanied by certificate of origin but subsequent re-export of such rubber on or after June 1 1934 from any other contracting countries would be impossible under the terms of the International Agreement.

"The Exporters of rubber are therefore advised to obtain certificate of origin in respect of all rubber exported to any of the following countries, namely The Straits Settlements, The Federated Malay States, The Un-Federated Malay States, Labuan and Brunchi, Netherlands India, Ceylon, State of North Borneo, Sarawak and Siam.

'During the interval before the coming into force of the scheme, for further information as to the form of the certificate and other particulars, application should be made to the collectors of Customs at the major ports.—United Press.

GURKHA POLICEMAN RUNS AMOK

Attacks Number Of Workers: 8 Persons Injured

RANGOON, May 13.

Eight persons were injured, of whom two seriously, when, it is said, a Gurkha military policeman ran amok at Sagaing and attacked a number of Burman coolies.

The Gurkha was a passenger on a steamer and when the steamer arrived at the jetty a Burman coolie, while going up, suddenly fell on the beddindg of a Gurkha who being annoyed assaulted the former.

Then a few other coolies retaliated whereupon the Gurkha, it is alleged, attacked them with his Kukri.—A. P.

SCHOOLMASTER DUPED

Goa Lottery Agent Deprives Him Of His Winnings

SHIKARPUR, May 15.

Fraud has been committed on a school master by an agent who earns his living on the commission of Goa Lottery Tickets.

According to the complaint lodged with the Police it is stated that the complainant had a ticket which actually won Rs. 40,000. The agent instead of showing him the list of winners and informing him of the large fortune he had won told him that he had drawn Rs. 200 only and had a receipt of the money from him. But after four days he happened to see the list and lodged a complaint accordingly.

The Agent is absconding.—United Press.

According to an unconfirmed report about 565 houses have been gutted rendering the people of four villages in Darbhanga homeless.

Scheme To Improve Handloom Weaving Industry In Madras

Govt. Of India Propose To Set Apart Rs. 3,50,000 For Developing Industry In Provinces

MADRAS, May 15.

The "United Press" understands that the Industries Department of the Government of Madras has circulated for opinion a scheme to organise the handloom weaving industry in the Province so as to place it on a permanent commercial footing.

The Government of India have now proposed to set apart a sum of Rs. 3½ lakhs from the Custom Revenue and to distribute it to several Provinces for developing the handloom weaving industry.

The Madras Industries Department, in anticipation of a lakh of rupees as yearly contribution, has drawn up a scheme which is contemplated to give direct assistance to the handloom industry.

The main point at issue is to see how best the handloom weaver can be helped to produce his cloth cheap and to market his goods in competition with mill products.

Attempts during the last 30 years to start Co-operative Societies for weavers having proved a failure, it is now proposed to directly assist the formation and the working of Weavers' Co-operative Societies.

PROPOSALS.

It is proposed to bring about this thing on the following grounds:—

(1) To advance out of the amount of contribution to this Province a share capital of Rs. 10 to the weaver and to recoup the amount in small instalments of say Rs. 4 per week from the profits earned by the member.

(2) To obtain in bulk from the mills or wholesale dealers, yarns, dye-stuffs, chemicals and other raw materials for the use of the Societies.

(3) To purchase and lend free of charge warp preparation machinery and dyeing appliances to enable the Societies to be self-contained and to bring about the much desired "linked" organisation which will render the handloom a commercial weaving machine.

(4) To hold during slack seasons stocks of hand woven finished goods.

(5) To open an Emporium in the city of Madras for the sale of hand woven products.

(6) To arrange for wholesale and retail sale of goods in shops and through Commission Agents and hawkers.

(7) To advertise the products of the weavers' co-operative Societies and display them in Provincial Exhibition.

(8) To depute the Marketting Officer to Straits Settlements, Burma, Ceylon, etc., in order to arrange for the sale of "lingees" and coloured sarees.

GRANT OF LOANS.

(9) To grant loans and give other facilities to Co-operative Societies.

The Madras Industries Department feels that unless the above facilities are offered in the beginning to a few select societies proposed to be started in different centres, each to deal with a particular class of goods, there will be little inducement to other weavers who are not members to join such societies.

If the scheme works for a period of three years, the Department hopes to bring about, without legal enactments, a proper adjustment in the sphere of production of the handlooms and power looms.

To work out the scheme successfully, the Department proposes the formation of a Textile Development Board which should be invested with powers of actual expenditure of the fund.—United Press.

BOMBAY M.L.C. ACQUITTED

Dhulia Judge Disbelieves Evidence Of "Interested Parties"

DHULIA, May 14.

Mr. Namdeorao Budajirao Ahirrao, M.L.C., and ten others, who were charged with wrongful confinement, causing hurt to extort a confession and culpable homicide not amounting to murder, were acquitted to-day by Mr. G. H. Guggali, I.C.S., the District Judge.

The judge remarked that the evidence of the alleged eye-witnesses was unreliable, and, as they were related to the deceased, they were interested parties. There was not one witness on whom he could place reliance.

The prosecution story was that a theft was committed, on February 18 in Mr. Namdeorao's house at Dhadne, a village in Sikri taluka, and property worth Rs. 2,500 stolen. An ex-servant, named Mahadu being suspected of the theft, was alleged to have been called by Mr. Namdeorao to his cattle shed and kept there for four days. Mahadu it was alleged, was beaten and tortured in order to force a confession from him. He subsequently died of shock due to injuries.

The accused Mr. Namdeorao, in his statement to the court, denied all knowledge of th beating. He said that the story was concocted against him and his friends by his enemies. The other accused also denied knowledge of the crime.

WHOLE VILLAGE BURNT DOWN

RANGOON, May 15

It is reported from Toungo that as a result of a fire practically a whole village in the Shwgvin township consisting of sixty-one houses was completely burnt down. No less than 300 villages have been rendered homeless. The loss is estimated at several thousands.—A. P.

DISSENSION INEVITABLE

Congress Itself Must Take Up Council Entry Question, Says K. Bashyam

MADRAS, May 12.

K. Bashyam, a prominent Congressman on the eve of his departure to-night for Patna to attend the A. I. C. C. meeting on invitation told the "United Press.":—

"I am unable to understand the existence of party inside the Congress. When we are thinking of unity and presenting a united front a distinction between Councilwallahs and non-Councilwallahs is anamolous. Hence it should be obliterated altogether. Otherwise a dissension is inevitable."

Mr. Bashyam expressed his opinion that the Congress itself should take up council entry programme and concentrate its energy upon this year's elections. "If the Congress is not taking up this programme and contents itself merely with raising the ban on council entry, I would prefer the formation of a party outside the Congress with a programme and policy which make the widest appeal to all sections of the people—a radical party pledged to the rejection of the White Paper, release of all political prisoners and repeal of all repressive laws in which most of the progressive elements such as the Left Wingers, the Liberal Party can join hands.—United Press.

ALLEGED GAMBLERS ARRESTED

(From Our Correspondent.)

GHATKOPAR, May 15.

The Ghatkopar police arrested last night Gangaram Dhondu Narvane and Jethalal Karamsi at Chembur on station road, while they were, it is alleged, busy receivnig better slip in American futures on a public street.

They will be charged before the Resident Magistrate of Kurla shortly.

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